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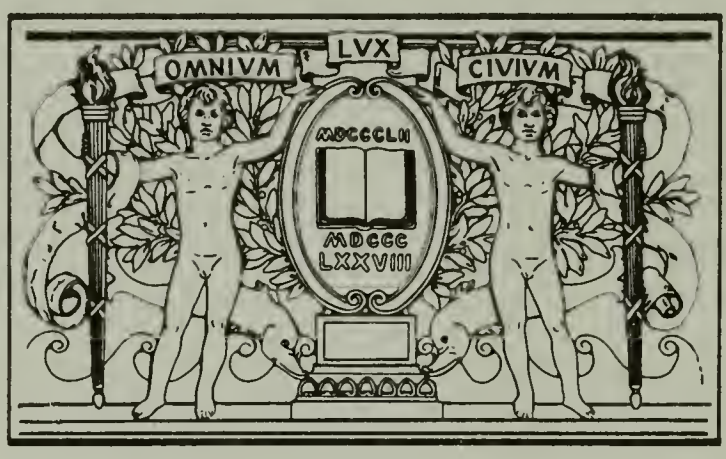
THE TUTTLES,

BRANCH OF SIMON

by

MARY TUTTLE GAYLORD



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THE TUTTLES,

BRANCH OF SIMON

Tothill

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MARY TUTTLE GAYLORD

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Mary Tuttle Gaylord

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CONTENTS

Preface vi

Explanations vii

George Frederick Tuttle ix

The Tuttle Name 3

Tothills of Devon 21

Emigration to New England 35

John Tuttle of Dover, N. H. 39

Richard Tuttle of Boston 49

John Tuttle of Ipswich 55

William Tuttle of New Haven 85

Genealogy 107

Jonathan Edwards 139

Aaron Burr 159

Inventory of William Tuttle's Estate 201

Index 205

PREFACE

Eleven generations of Tuttles in this country since 1635 have registered a significant record. We are indeed fortunate to have such detailed information going back to when the original William first set foot on these shores. I am deeply indebted to George Frederick Tuttle for the material obtained from his book, "The Tuttle Family" (Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Vt., 1883). Parts of my book have been reprinted from "The Tuttle Family," with the permission of Tuttle & Co. It is my purpose to record the generations of the last one hundred years to bring our family history up to date. May our children's children find the history of our family as fascinating as we do.

I appreciate the assistance of William Standish Gaylord, Jr. whose knowledge of genealogy has been of great help in compiling this book.

Mary Tuttle Gaylord

November, 1981.
Lexington, Virginia.

EXPLANATIONS

Abbreviations:

b., born; m., married; d., died; bu., buried; bap., baptised; s., son; dau., daughter; wf., wife; wid., widow; sis., sister; f., father; mo., mother; unm., unmarried; s. i., without issue (children); div., divorced; i. or chil., children; chh., church; rem., removed; conv., conveyed; est., estate; rt., right; temp., at the time of

When the name of a town or locality is repeated in the same paragraph, the initial letter only is sometimes used.

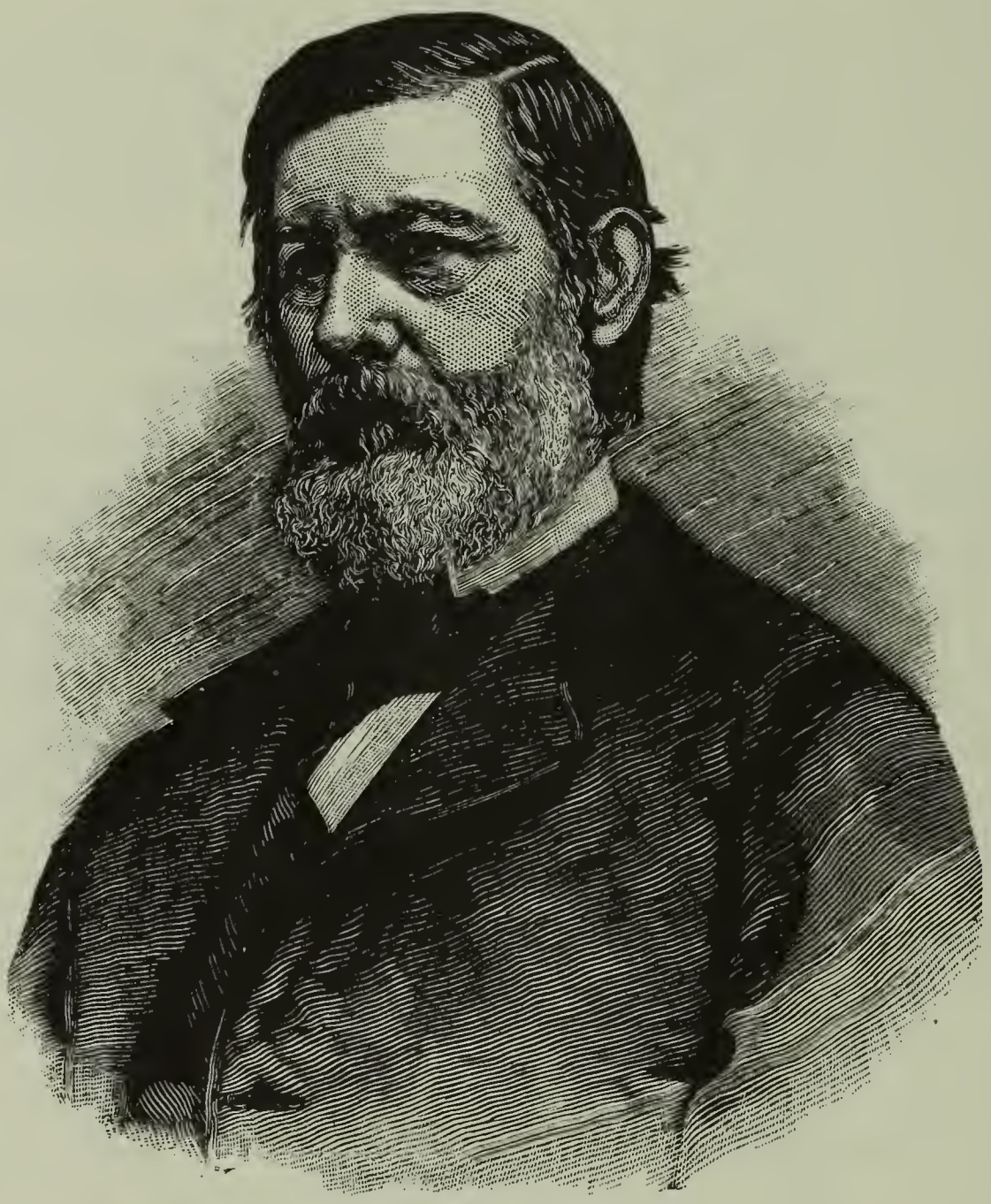
Genealogical Numbers:

The numbers preceding a person's name describe the genealogical history. Hence: 9. Simon indicates that Simon was ninth child of William and Elizabeth; 92. Timothy, that he was the second child of Simon; 923. Ephraim, that he was the third child of Timothy; and 923.10. Lucius, that he was the tenth child of Ephraim.

To distinguish generations within a paragraph, names of children are in Roman type, of grandchildren in small capitals, and of great grandchildren in italics. For example:

923.10. LUCIUS TUTTLE had:

I. Andrew Hull
II. Lucius
III. Betsey Ann
IV. Marcus had:
    MARCUS AUGUSTUS, m. Nancy Bristtol and had: *Clara*, *Emma*, *Elizabeth*, *Nora*, and *Robert*
V. Anson had:
    JULIA MATILDA, m. Erastus Edgerton and had: *Clarence Cushing* and *Anson Tuttle*
VI. William
VII. Gaius
VIII. Hannah
IX. Esther



Very truly Yours
Geo. H. Tuttle

92341.11. GEORGE FREDERICK TUTTLE, b. Oct. 28, 1823 New Haven, Conn. He was an engineer engaged in the construction of many railroads during his earlier years. In 1855 he moved to New York City and entered the wholesale book subscription business. Later he became interested in genealogical investigation and utimately composed the book which is the basic history of the Tuttles.

His relationship to our family line is close. His grandfather, Ephraim, was a brother of our Lucius, and so George Frederick is a second cousin of our forebear, Lucius McCall.

THE TUTTLES,

BRANCH OF SIMON

THE TUTTLE NAME

Names and surnames, their origin and signification, have been the subject of much speculation and research. In early times an individual had but one name, and that probably a word descriptive of some personal peculiarity, as Long, Short, White, Black, etc. As population increased, the requirements for new and distinctive names multiplied, and occupations, trades, natural objects and almost everything else, have been pressed into the service. For the most part these are sufficiently indicative of their origin to enable any one to classify under appropriate heads a large proportion of all the surnames he has ever seen or can remember.

The primitive custom of adding the father's name to the son's, by way of distinction, continued among the Welsh long after surnames had become general among the commonalty of the rest of Britain, and so it happened that the common Christian names of Edward, William, Robert, Richard, etc., enter so largely into the family nomenclature of that people. They also extended it so as to include more or less of their pedigree or paternal lineage — a custom which Fuller illustrates in his quaint and humorous style as follows: "Thomas ap. William—ap. Thomas—ap. Richard—ap. Howell—ap. Evan Vaughn, Esq., was born of ancient and worshipful parentage at Morton, in Flintshire in the reign of Henry, VIII, (1509-1547). This gentleman, being called at the panel of the jury by the aforesaid names, and many more, was advised by the judge for brevity's sake to contract his name. So he called himself Morton."

This example was followed by other gentry of Wales, who, leaving their pedigree at home, carry only one surname abroad with them, whereby much time, especially in winter when the days are short, is saved for other employment."

The higher ranks were the first to adopt surnames. In France, about the end of the tenth century, the barons began the custom by taking the names of their estates, and this is the general origin of family names among the nobility of Europe. The oldest surnames in England are the names of places in Normandy. Surnames so derived are classed as "Place Names."

Localities named Tothill or Tuthill are still numerous in Great Britain. A late writer in the *London Notes and Queries* says: "I wonder how many Tothills are now left in England? Tuthill, near Thetford, Norfolk Co., has been so called from the time of the great battle there between Edward the Martyr and the Danes, A.D. 871.

Toothill, also called Beacon Hill, near Cærnarvon Castle.

Toothill or Tothill Fields, a large tract on the south-west side of Westminster. It comprised the land between Tothill street, Pimlico and the river Thames. "An uncertain boundary," says Jeremy Bentham. It adjoined Westminster Abbey and was once within the limits of the sanctuary of that house. Stow says: "From the entry into Totehill field, Tuttle street is called Petty France."

In Nichol's account of receiving the Queen in the College Church of Westminster on the first day of Parliament, Oct. 13, 1597, it is referred to as follows: "Tootehill street, lying in the west part of the Citie, taketh name of a hill near it, which is called Tootehill, in the great field near the street."—*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.* In an ancient lease it is called Toothill. Often named by Stow in his *Survey of London*, under the varying forms of Tothill, Toothill and Tuttle. In 1248, Stow says Henry I considered the expediency of granting a fifteen day's annual fair to the Abbot of Westminster, to be held at Tuthill or Tothill (now Tothill Fields) during which time all trade should cease within the city. Again, he says: "In the time of Edward I, (1272-1307) a freshet in the Thames River overflowed at Tothyll as Matthew of Westminster reporteth."

In time of Henry III it was possessed as a manor by John Maunsel, a priest and King's Counsel, who afterwards became Lord Chancellor of England. Here he entertained (1256) the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Scotland, Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) and a great number of the nobility, knights and bishops. The house not being large enough large tents were used.

On the 25th of Aug., 1651, the London and Westminster trained bands drew out into Tuttle's Fields, in all about 14,000. The Speaker and divers members of Parliament went there to see them.

At Tutbury in Stafford Co. are the ruins of a castle built by one of the Kings of Mercia, and re-built by John of Gaunt, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined 1569-70, and again, 1584-86. There is also a Norman church or Priory, founded in 1070.

Totnes is the most ancient town in the kingdom. It stands on the river Dart, in Devon, and consists principally of one long street; some of the houses having piazzas, while the upper stories project considerably over the lower. The Castle, the keep of which is still in tolerable preservation, is a large, circular, turreted building, standing on an *immense artificial mound, from which the town and castle derive their name.*

Toothill in Yorkshire is a remarkable round topt hill, near which there lived a flourishing family nearly seven hundred years ago, the

first of whom was Richard de Toothill, who took his surname from the name of this place. It is plain that other families, widely separated in point of locality and in ethnological derivation—Saxon, Celt or Norman, might, under similar circumstances, assume the same name, and as a matter of history, it does appear as a surname at a very early date in different parts of the country.

The first name on the roll of Battle Abbey (1066) is Toteles.

In 1230 John le Harpur de Wakefield and Eleanor, his wife, granted to Thomas de Touthill an annual rent of 8 s. which said Thomas had recovered in 1230 from William, son of Adam del Lee, in Old Linley (Halifax) Yorkshire.

In 1287 Isabel Scott and Alice, her daughter, granted lands in Rastrick (Yorkshire) to John de Toothill, whose descendants are afterwards called de Totehill.

Of the same family was Hugh de Tothill and Joan, his wife, who had grant of the Manor of Brighouse for their lives (1349) and John de Totehill, their younger son, after their decease.

They held lands in fee both in Fixby and Rastrick. The Manor of Toothill is described as "Manrium de Toothill, in Villa de Rastrick in 1332, and Sir Wm. de Beaumont granted to Thomas de Totehill and Wm., his son, the moiety of the town of Fekisby (Fixby) with wards, marriages, etc.

In Devonshire "John Gifford held Ackot of Alice de Tothill in 1292."

In an old church at Redenhall, Norfolk Co., an inscription still exists: "In 1464 Richard Totyl or Tuthill was buried in this church." —*Bloomfield.*

Geoffry Warburton installed by Bishop Smith, rector of the parish of Stapleford (Herts), Aug. 7, 1499. He died, and George Washington installed, May 4, 1504. He resigned, and Robert Wychin installed, Dec. 19, 1506. He resigned, and Wm. Totehill installed by Bishop Atwater, Oct. 3, 1516. He died, and Wm. Felde succeeded, 1538.—*Clutterbuck's History of Herts.*

John Tuttlebury, 2d, Baron of the English Exchequer, 1401.

The Norfolkshire Tuthills were seated at Saxlingham. William Tuthill of that manor married Susan, daughter of Peter Osborn of Chicksands Abbey. Sir John Osborn, son of Sir Peter, was ancestor of Sir Danvers Osborn, Gov. of N.Y., 1754. Dorothy Osborn, who, says Macauley, "was besieged by as many lovers as were drawn to Belmont by the fame of Portia," among them Henry Cromwell, brother of Oliver, was granddaughter of Sir John. She married Sir Wm. Temple.

Bloomfield's *History of Norfolk, Eng.*, describes the arms of Tuthill in the church at Newton, granted one of that name at Saxlingham. A Chevron Azure, 3 Crescents Argent.

An inscription in the Chancel of the same church, to "The loving wife of Roger Dallyson, son and heir apparent to William Dallyson of Laughton, Lincoln Co., Esq." She was daughter and heiress of William Tuthill of Newton, Gent, and Elizabeth his wife, and died Sept. 27, 1585, in the 19th year of her age. A brass plate (now lost) was inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of William Tuttle, gent, who endeth this life, 28th of March, 1591." He was born at Saxlingham and married the daughter of Mr. Woolsey of Norwich, by whom he had only one daughter, who married Roger Dallyson. "Arms of Tuthill and Woolsey; Or on a chevron, between 3 woolpacks, azure, 3 garbs of the field."

Of this family, shown by arms confirmed to him, was William Tothill, Esq., of the Manor of Tuthill in Cambridgeshire, father of Francis, son and heir of William, who had son, Col. Robert Tothill, who commanded a regiment *temp.* Charles I, and for service rendered to that monarch had arms confirmed to him, 1640,—*Three Crescents, etc.*

The crest of the Norfolk Tuthills is A bee Volant in pale proper.—*Book of Fam. Crests.*

"In the *History of Halifax* by Rev. John Watson are some further details in relation to the Yorkshire branch, the first of whom was Richard de Toothill, named above. He had sons Thomas, Matthew and Richard. Matthew had lands in the graveship of Hipperholm, in 1314, and was witness to a deed in 1337. He had John, who lived at Silkeley, and who had Hugh (a witness to deeds in 1438) and John de Toothill, which Hugh had Thomas.

Thomas, eldest son of the first Richard, married Modesta. Thomas, above named, had by Modesta, William, Hugh, John and three daughters.

William de Toothill, son of Thomas, married Sibyl, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fekisby. By this Sibyl he had Margaret, his daughter and heiress, who being in her minority at the time of her father's death, was in the custody or wardship of Earl Warren (John de Warren, Earl of Surrey).

This Margaret married Richard de Thornhill, in the time of Edward III and carried all her father's estates into that family, where they still continue. And is said to have had the lands of Isabel, relict of John Scot, and her daughters. Now, it appears from several deeds, that about 1287, this Isabel and her daughters granted to one John de

Toothill, certain lands in Rastrick, called Linlands; his name is omitted in the above pedigree, and it is no further certain who he was, than that Thomas was his heir, and that his name occurs in deeds before and after 1300. Most of these descents are proved from deeds belonging to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby, in which William, son of Anabil de Rastrick and Ellen, his wife, daughter of John Scot, with Alice, her sister, grant lands to Thomas de Toothill, for his life, and after his decease, to William, son of the said Thomas, and if William died without issue, to John, son of the said Thomas, and for default of issue in the said John, to all his sisters. As Hugh is not mentioned here, he probably was dead; but his existence is proved in 1331 by a deed wherein Thomas de Tothill grants to William de Tothill and his heirs, remainder to John, brother of said William, remainder to Hugh, brother of said John, remainder to sisters of said Hugh."—*Hon. W. H. Tuthill's Address.*

Arms of Toothill of Toothill: Or, on a Chevron Sable, three Crescents Argent.

Lysons, in his *History of Cambridgeshire*, says the Manor of Totehill or Totehall, in the parish of Swaffham Prior, was so called from an ancient family of that name, and is supposed to have passed to Co-heiresses in 1439. The coat of arms of the family upon a monument still remaining in one of the churches of the parish, is, "Argent, on a Chevron Azure, three Crescents, Argent."

From the similarity of arms it would appear that all these families were identical in origin.

The late Hon. W. H. Tuthill in the address quoted above, copies from a letter of Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill in which she gives an account of a visit made by her husband to Sir George L. Tuthill, an eminent physician of London. The visit was for the purpose of making inquiries in relation to the Tuthills: "He was very politely received, and obtained from Sir George much interesting information with regard to the family. The tradition being referred to, that the American Tuthills originally came from Hingham, England, Sir George remarked: 'The same family as my own; *we* were from the City of Norwich, and our ancestors were originally from Hingham.' In the course of the conversation, family traits and peculiarities were spoken of, among others, the tendency of the hair to become grey at a comparatively early age, and Sir George referred to his own hair, which was almost white, although but little over forty years of age. The peculiar color of the eyes, so universal in the family, was mentioned: A gray, slightly dashed with hazel, which was at once corroborated, somewhat to the amusement as well as satisfaction of both, by observing

that their own eyes were exactly alike. Other traits and resemblances were referred to and discussed by Sir George, who was ardently devoted to physiological investigations, and he expressed the decided conviction that our branch of the family and his own were from the same parent stem." Subsequent researches proved that such was the fact, for Sir George was descended in the sixth generation from John Tuthill, brother of Henry of Hingham, ancestor of the Long Island Tuthills. Sir George L. Tuthill was the associate of Sir Henry Halford, and the personal friend of Coleridge and Charles Lamb. He had a very high reputation, especially in his treatment of diseases of the brain. He was knighted in 1820, and died in 1836, leaving an only daughter.

The Tothills of Ireland claim a still more ancient descent, and if the old Irish histories are to be credited, their ancestry commenced before the Christian era. "They all concur in stating them to be of Milesian descent, through the well known sept or tribe of O'Toole (which seems to be but a variation of the name) and that their territory extended over a great portion of the beautiful hills and valleys in what is now known as the counties of Wicklow and Kildare. They would appear to have been a warlike race, for when Ireland was overrun by the English, they heroically refused to submit to their rule, carrying on for many years an unequal contest against the armed hosts of a tyrannical invader.

Camden, the father of English antiquaries, says "The O'Tools and O'Birns obstinately withstand all law, and live in implacable enmity with the English."

It is noteworthy that he applies the name O'Toole and O'Tothill indiscriminately; for in again speaking of them, he says, "In 1311, Tassagard and Rathcante were invaded by the rapparies; namely, the O'Brinnes and O'Tothiles the day after St. John Baptist's nativity; whereupon in the autumn soon after, a great army was raised in Leinster to defeat them, both in Glendelory (Glendalough) and in other woody places."

"In 1331 O'Toole, the chieftain of the Imail, at the head of a numerous band, plundered the castle and demesne of Talloght, (5½ miles S. W. by W. from Dublin) slew many of the Archbishop of Dublin's people, and defeated Sir Philip Britt and a body of Dublin men who had been sent against him."

"In 1398, O'Byne and O'Toole fought a battle against the English, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, and a vast number of English were slain."

McDermot, (the annotator of the "Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters,") says, "the territory of the O'Tuathail's or O'Toole's chieftains of Hy Muireadhaigh, or Hy Murray, was quite an extensive domain, in the western part of Wicklow, comprising the greater portion of the present baronies of Talbotstown and Shilelagh, in that county, and extended as far as Almain, now the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare, thus containing a great portion of the baronies of Naas, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, and Connell in that county.

The O'Tooles were in ancient times styled princes of Imaile, which appears to have been a name applied to their territory, and is still retained in the Glen of Imaile in Wicklow, where they had their chief residence; and they also had castles in Carnew, Castle Kevin, Castle Dermot and other places.

They took their name from Tuathal, one of the early kings of Ireland, from whom they derive their descent, and being one of the head families of Leinster, of the same race as the McMurroughs, they were eligible to be kings of that province. The Celebrated St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, at the time of the English invasion, was son of Murtogh O'Toole, Prince of Imaile; and many distinguished chiefs of the name are mentioned in the course of these annals. They maintained their rank, and held large possessions down to the Elizabethian and Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated; several of them were Knighted at various periods, and Sir Charles O'Toole, an officer in King James' army, is said to have been the person who killed the Duke Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne; and several of them were distinguished officers in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain.

The O'Tooles are still numerous in the counties of Wicklow, Dublin and Kildare.

The illustrious Prelate, thus referred to as St. Laurence O'Toole, and whom Camden calls Lawrenc O'Thothill, is quite a distinguished character in Irish history. He was b. in A.D. 1105, his father, Murtogh O'Tuathail[1] or O'Toole, was the Chieftain of Hy Muray, and his mother a daughter of the kindred tribe of O'Byrne—his possessions comprised about half of the present county of Kildare, from which he was dispossessed by the English invaders and driven into the fastnesses of Wicklow.

Laurence became so celebrated for his learning and piety, that when he had attained his twenty-fifth year, he was made Abbot of Glendalough, and upon the death of Gregory, the first Archbishop of Dublin, was by acclamation seated in the archiepiscopal chair, in which he continued until his death in 1180. He was so renowned

for his sanctity, that in 1226 (forty-six years after his decease) he was cannonized by Pope Honorius III, and thus, says his biographer, "a scion of the old Celtic race was placed on the calendar of Saints."

Lower, in his Patronymica Brittanica, says that the O'Tooles or O'Tuoghalls claim an ancient Milesian descent from Cathaor More, King of Leinster, of the Hermonian race, ancestor of Laogaore, the first Christian monarch of Ireland, contemporary with St. Patrick.

The early history of Ireland, before the introduction of Christianity is somewhat obscure, but according to *Keating, O'Flarherty,* and the old annalists, the Milesians were originally a colony from Scythia, near the Euxine and Caspian seas, now called the Crimea.

The Scythians, who were by the Roman writers designated Celts-Scythians, were the most ancient inhabitants of Europe after the deluge, and were descendants of Japhet. They formed settlements in Spain, and Milesius, one of their race, became King. Heremon, Heber and Ir, the sons of Milesius, came to Ireland with a large fleet and a powerful army, and after a sanguinary battle, became masters of the whole country, and according to *Keating,* gave to its throne 171 Kings; the most of whom (as well as the early Kings of Scotland) were descendants of the Hermonian Branch of this ancient race.

One of the most renowned of these Milesian Monarchs was Tuathal Teachtmar, or Tuathal the acceptable. (He obtained the sobriquet of Teachtmar, the welcome or acceptable, from his being the deliverer of the nation from the tyrants of a hated oligarchy.)

Tuathal is celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish Kings, for his wisdom and valor. In the revolt of the Firbolgs he was forced to fly from the kingdom to North Britain, but returned A.D. 130, and after fighting 85 battles was successful in recovering the crown. During his reign, which lasted thirty years, he reformed the abuses and corruptions that had prevailed in public affairs and introduced in Ireland a state of plenty and public tranquility never known in it before.

Warner naively says, "It must be observed that until this reign, few or none of the ancient Irish would submit to any trade or manual labor, lest they should degrade their origin, or bring a storm upon their families; but when they saw that by the order of this wise Monarch, the legislature took trade and manufactures under their special care and management, many of the Milesians condescended to follow some employment and to make themselves good for something beside cutting one anothers throats."

This good King was slain in battle by an usurper whose name is given as Mal or Mail, who reigned four years, when Feidlim, the

son of Tuathal, avenged his father's death by slaying the usurper and regaining the crown.

Feidlim was, from his great love of justice, surnamed the Legislator. He not only gave excellent examples of equitable government in his own private conduct, but by causing wise and wholesome laws to be enacted, the people of Ireland became more humane, honest and contented than they ever were before. His just and useful administration continued for nine years, when (a somewhat unusual circumstance in those turbulent days,) he died a natural death, and was succeeded by his son Cathoire More or Cathir the Great, from whose youngest son, Fiacha Barceanda, the O'Tooles claim a lineal descent.

The connection, if any, between the Tuthill or Tothill family of England and that of the same name in Ireland, is perhaps at this time unknown, at any rate, I have never yet been able to obtain any documentary proof that our English ancestors were originally from Ireland, although the conjecture is a plausable one.

The celebrated Edmund Spencer, who resided a short time in Ireland, and who in 1596, wrote his "View of the state of Ireland," says the O'Tooles are so called from the old British word Tol, *i. e.* a Hill country. And the idea of a common origin has some support from the descriptions and illustrations of Heraldry. The Coat of Arms of the O'Tooles of Ireland being a *lion passant, argent.* The Totyls of Wales, *a lion rampant, sable.* The Tothills of Devonshire *a lion passant, sable.* The Totehills of Yorkshire bearing as a crest, *a lion standant, gules;* and the Tuthills of Cambridgeshire and Harfolkshire the like crest of *a lion standant gules,* ducally crowned and collared and lined, or.

The lion, one of the emblems of the highest nobility, being the conspicuous bearing of the families, would indicate a common descent.

Nor is an emigration of some of the tribe of the O'Tooles to England, after the confiscation of their estates, at all improbable. It is well known that during the days of Wallace and Bruce, large numbers of the native Irish acted as auxiliaries to the English in the wars between that nation and Scotland—and it is not an improbable surmise that many of them after their term of service expired, preferred to remain and make their homes in England, there to live in peace and security, instead of returning to their native country, devastated by civil war and cursed by dissensions, anarchy and strife.

In *Rymer's Fadora* will be found a mandate issued to David O'Tothvill setting forth that the King (Edward II.) was about to march against his Scottish rebels, and requiring him, as the chief of his tribe, the attendance of all the force he could muster commanded

by himself in person or by some nobleman of his race."—*Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill's address.*

From the foregoing it seems clear that this family name, in all its forms, is derived from those eminences, natural and artificial, once so common in Great Britain, called Tothills; and that various families not tracably related to each other bear a common patronymic by adoption of the place name of their residence.

The origin and meaning of the word Tot or Tut has been the subject of much discussion and speculation among the English scholars and antiquaries, and various theories had been advanced in relation to it; but, without presuming to pass judgment on the question, it seems to us that none of them is so satisfactory as that which we found in *Allies' Antiquities and Folklore of Worcestershire*, pp. 223, 294, 317. This essay is so clear, thorough and convincing that for ourself we feel that no more need be said. At this stage of the world's history it is, generally speaking, a long way back to the beginning of anything, and the Tuttle name is no exception to the rule. We copy the article entire:

PLACES AND ETYMOLOGY OF TOTHILL.

"Tuthall, Tetnal or Tortenhill (alias Oakfield), a hill in the Parish of Claines, lies about three miles north of Worcester, and had communication by signals with the camp at Ombersley, Ostorius' supposed fort, and with Embury Hill. Toothill in Ludridge, Trotshill, Troshill or Toothill farm in Wamdon; Tutnal, Tutnal Mount and Tutnal Place in Tardebig; Touthill (Tothehel) Cross, Tutshill Common Field, and Little Tutshill in Eldersfield; Tutbach in Lower Sapey, all in Worcestershire. Mythe Toot or Tute near Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire; Tatnall Bridge near Talton in Herefordshire, and Tatenhill and Tutbury in Staffordshire. Doomsday Book notices Tothehel in Bloomsgrove, Teotintune in Worcestershire, Tetelerie, Titehala and Tatenhall in Staffordshire. Tetesthorpe in Herefordshire, Tutenelle in Somersetshire, Toteham in Middlesex, Toteled in York. Totele in York and Lincoln. Totenais and Totescombe in Devon."

Dr. Thomas in his survey of Worcester cathedral, etc., notices Teottington, Tetintun, Taterington, and states that King Offa gave five manses of land at Teotingtun to the Monastery at Breodun.

There is a difference of opinion as to the etymology of the names of these places. Some say it comes from the Saxon word "teotan," to look out, and others from the Celtic god, Teutates. Bryant derives the name of such round hills from Tith, and says when towns were situated on eminences fashioned thus round, they were by the Amo-

nians (*i. e.* descendants of Ham) called Tith, which answers to ⌐|⌐ in Hebrew, and to *TITON* and *TITOO'S* in Greek; that they were particularly sacred to Orus and Osiris, the deities of light, who by the Grecians were represented under the title of Apollo. That these mounts were not only in Greece, but in Egypt, Syria, and most parts of the world; that they were generally formed by art, being comprised of earth raised very high, which was sloped gradually and with great exactness, and the top of all was crowned with a high tower.

Although the Anglo-Saxons may have used such hills as lookout stations, still many of them may have been of ancient British origin and derivation, and the fact that all of the above mentioned hills or places in Worcestershire are either close to or were upon the sides of roads appears to favor the opinion that they were sacred to the Celtic Teutates, who was the guide over the hills and trackways.

Bryant says Theuth, Thoth, Taut, Taautes, are the same, little diversified, and belonging to the chief God of Egypt. That Eusebius speaks of him as the same as Hermes. That from Theuth the Greeks formed *OEO*Σ which with that nation was the most general name of the Deity. That it was the same Deity which the Germans and Celtæ worshiped under the name Theut, Ait or Theutates, whose sacrifice were very cruel, as we learn from Lucan.

The following interesting passage upon the subject is extracted from the *Worcestershire Miscellany*: "Cæsar, in his remarks upon the religion of Britain, observes that Mercury was the chief object of popular veneration; that there were many images of him, and that he stands as a guide over the hills and trackways (see *Kemble's Saxons in England*, p. 339, and as to the identity of this Mercury with Woden), not that the Roman Mercury was actually worshiped by that name before Cæsar arrived in Britain, but stones being sacred to Mercury among the Greeks and Romans, and Cæsar perceiving the artificial mounds surrounded by a stone or Similacrum were particularly venerated, he hence concluded that Mercury was the god held in particular esteem. Now Mr. Bowles says the Egyptian Thoth (Thoth, says Bishop Cumberland, was the son of Misraim, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah), Thot or Tot, the Phœnecian Taautus or Taute, the Grecian Hermes, the Roman Mercury, the Tautates of the Celts (so called by Lucan from the Celtic Du Taith), Deus Taatus, are universally admitted to be the same. (But the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan., 1829, pp. 45, 46, where doubts are expressed as to the identity of the Egyptian Troth with Hermes or the Gaulish Mercurias Teutates, and arguing that Taut or Tautates was the Egyptian Hercules, a symbol of the sun.) A stone was the first ancient representative of

Thoth, Taute or Teut (the Latinized Teutates of Lucan) which being placed on eminences, natural or artificial, and more especially near roads, were thence called Tothills or Teuthills, and in many instances in various parts of the kingdom are so called at present."

A writer, designated as Merlin, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, March, 1829, says: "When the Cimmerian Druids migrated from Asia into Europe they carried with them their patriarchal traditions, their Chaldean lore and their Cadmæan alphabet, together with that grand and characteristic badge of distinction, the name of Theu-tate. He further observes there is no language, ancient or modern, into which this name is so easily and naturally resolvable as the Cimbric or British, and that Theutaut is nothing more nor less than Dhue-Tad, the universal parent or God the father." Merlin says "the druids cherished this revered offspring of patrimonial tradition, till obliged by the stern Romans to relinquish it for the gods of the conquerers." Mr. Bowles, too, observes: "It will not be denied that as the Celts worshiped Mercury, that is this Troth, the druids secretly taught the immortality of the soul. The secret worship was of one infinite God, whose representative was the circle." Mr. Bowles also says Mercury's name in Celtic was Du Taith, from which Lucan calls him Teutates. According to my idea Thoth, Taute, Toute, Tot, Tut, Ted, Tet, are all derived from the same Celtic root, and were in names of places in England, indication of some tumulus or conical hills dedicated to the great Celtic God, Taute or Mercury, when there were *Ubique per Angliam plurima simulacre*, according to the testimony of Cæsar.

The reviewer of Mr. Bowles' work, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1829, p. 140, observes: "It is plain from Livy that Mercury *Evòsios* (or Kalis) was called among the Celts, Mercury Teutates and both these tumuli (referred to by Mr. Bowles) were on the sides of roads. Cæsar proves the application, for he says of the Britons that they made Mercury '*Viarum atque itinerum ducem*,' hence the case concerning the Toothills is very satisfactorily made out."

The name of Tuttle is thus traced back to those natural or artificial mounds or hills in Britain, which two thousand years ago were sacred to a pagan worship, and thence through dim millenniums to the deified founder, Thoth.[2] Thot or Tot—of that ancient and vanished civilization which flourished on the banks of the Nile before the beginning of historic time. The fact is replete with associations and suggestions of the most interesting character, for however slender the thread that connects us with them, the connection is clear and unbroken, and like the small wire along which thought flies with the speed of light

and unites the uttermost parts of the earth, this little word reaches back to distant generations and centuries and brings them near to us in thought. The meaning of the word Tothill is "The Hill of God." Such a name should be ennobling to its possessor, like that of Fane, which suggests the sacredness of the House of God, and whose motto is "Bring nothing base to the Temple." "It is," says the *London Notes and Queries*, "a grand old name."

Many of its othographic variations may be gathered from the preceding account. In early times uniformity in such matters was discarded, and the same person signed his name to the most important documents, as deeds, conveyances and wills, in divers ways. Even Richard Tothill, an intelligent and educated man and a good printer, seemed to have no rule or guide but caprice. "How many ways," says Hansard in his *Typhographia*, "did Richard Tothill spell his name." And Stow, in his *Survey of London*, spells it in three different ways. The following is a partial summary of variations: Tuthill, Tuttil, Tuttill, Tutoll, Tutthil, Tuttell, Tutle, Tottle, Tothill, Tottell, Totyle, Tothille, Totehall, Tothyll, Tothyl. The Irish Clan of O'Toole is also called O'Tothile and O'Tothill, indifferently, and the same name is indicated by Tuathail, Tuathal, O'Thothill, O'Tuoghall, O'Tothville, Touthill, Toythill, Totehill, Tothele and Touttle.

For a while after the immigration the name appears in New England under different disguises. William of New Haven wrote it Tuttell and Tuttle, and perhaps in other ways. His wife wrote it Tuttle. One of the sons signs his name Tutle, and in the early records it sometimes appears as Touttle. In the next generation or two it settled down to its present form in all the New England families, excepting among the descendants of Henry Tuthill of Hingham, who have generally adhered to the more correct othography of Tuthill. That Tothill is the correct spelling appears from the history and derivation of the word, and is also implied as to the last syllable by the Crest of the Devon family, "On a hill." The change to its present form is no improvement, and is to be regretted. "It is a dreadful name to stranger ears." There is no magic in it. It may be a consolation to know that the letter T, which takes so prominent a part in its composition, occupying three of its six places, was once a letter of great dignity. The Roman Tribunes indicated their assent to the decrees of the Senate by subscribing the letter T. The Egyptians considered this letter as the symbol of life.

We should not feel satisfied to leave out of this account some mention of those grand monuments which for 35 centuries have stood as memorials of the name of Thoth.

He seems to have been the founder of the Egyptian Civilization. In the ancient mythology he is called the son of Jupiter, by Maie, for whom the month of May was named, and the first month of this Egyptian year was called Thoth, and began about our 20th of July. Thoth is the inventor of commerce, letters, music and the reckoning of time." He is the God of Wisdom; he records the final judgments and conducts the souls of men to their final rewards or punishments. He is represented as ibisheaded, a bird that preys on serpents, (ignorance and vice) and therefore sacred to the Egyptians. His wife is Ma-t, the daughter of the Sun. She is the Goddess of Truth, and is characterized by an ostrich feather—the emblem of truth—upon her head. These myths are part of a system of personifications, emblems and fables designed to teach the great religious ideas of Monotheism; the divine origin and future existence of the soul, the warfare of good and evil, and the final judgment for deeds done in the body.

It became the custom of the kings of Egypt of the 18th and 19th dynasties to compound their names with those of their gods, as Thotmes from Thoth, Rameses from Ra, the sun, &c. The 18th dynasty began, according to the most recent chronology, with Aahmes I. about 1700[3] B.C. and ended with the accession of Rameses, about 1400 B.C.[4] This was the period of Egypt's greatest power and prosperity, and to it belong the paintings and papyri which have come down to modern times, and those great monuments which have excited the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages. It includes the entire period of Jewish history in Egypt from Joseph to that of Exodus.[5] The 2d king of this dynasty was Amenophis I. who resigned about 1666 B.C. The 3d king was Thotmes I. about 1633 B.C. He was a great warrior and marched his armies as far as the Euphrates. He excavated the great rock temple of Amenra at Thebes. His son Thotmes II. was the 4th king of this dynasty. He married his sister Hatshepu, and after his death she reigned alone until she associated a younger brother, Thotmes III., in the government, and after her death he reigned alone; in all 55 years. He was the 5th king of the 18th dynasty, and is styled Thotmes the Great. He flourished about 1600 B.C. He was perhaps the father of that maid of Egypt who took the infant Moses from the rushes. He was succeeded by his son Amenophis II. and his son Thotmes IV. was the next king; and to him is the monolith that now stands in the piazza of St. Peters. It was brought to Rome by Caligula and set up in the Vatican Circus, but afterwards removed to its present location. Amenophis III., son of Thotmes IV., built two temples at Thebes; also the great temple of El Uksur, and

the vocal statue of Memmon and its fellow, still standing among the ruins of Thebes, and now known from recent discoveries to be his own statues. He is supposed to be the Pharioh of the Exodus.

The 2d king of the 19th dynasty was Sitlif; and the 3d was Rameses II. "the great" the Sesostris of the Greeks, who flourished about 1333 B.C.

Thotmes III. of the 18th dynasty erected at On (Heliopolis) the loftiest obelisk now existing. It is 108 feet high. It was removed by Constantine the Great to Alexandria, and thence by his successor Constantius to Rome, where it now stands in front of the church of St. John Lateran. He also set up before the temple of Amen at Heliopolis, a pair of obelisks upon which were inscribed his legend; to which some two or three hundred years later, Rameses II. added two lateral columns. These obelisks remained where they were first erected until Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, in the 8th year of his reign (23 years B.C.) removed them to Alexandria and set them up in front of a temple he founded called "The Cæsarium." In course of time one of them fell and was buried under the drifting sands of the desert. In 1877 the prostrate one was dug out, removed to London and set up on the Thames embankment. In 1879 its fellow was presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York, and in the fall of that year it was taken down and its removal commenced under the superintendence of Commander Gorringe of the U.S.N. In Feb., 1881, he successfully completed his task, and it now stands erect in the Central Park of New York city. (It was our privilege to witness this 3d erection.) The expense of removing it was about one hundred thousand dollars, which Wm. H. Vanderbilt is said to have defrayed. Exclusive of the foundation and pedestal it is sixty-nine and a half feet high.

The hieroglyphics on the four sides of the London Obelisk were translated by Samuel Burch, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. They are the same as those on the New York Monolith. The central lines recount the titles and attributes of Thotmes III. The side lines to Rameses II. are of the same import. One of the central lines will give an idea of all the rest: "The Horus, lord of the upper and lower country, the powerful bull; crowned in Uas or Thebes, the King of the north and south. Ramen Cheper, has made his monument to his father, Haremachu (Horus in the horizons) he has set up to him two great obelisks, capped with gold, at the first time of the festivals of thirty years, according to his wish he did it, the Son of the Sun Thotmes (III) type of types did it, beloved of Haremchu (Horus in the horizons) ever living."

Some remarkable discoveries have recently been made in Egypt about four miles east of Thebes. A gallery has been found cut in the face of an almost perpendicular mountain, ending in an almost inaccessable cave or well. The gallery is 250 feet long and the cave 36 feet deep. In the well were found some four thousand objects, among them thirty-six royal sacrophages, with the inner cases and mummies intact, belonging to Phariohs, queens, princes, princesses and high priests of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st dynasties. They include among others, Rameses I. and II. and Sitlif I. of the 19th dynasty, and Aahmes, Amenophis I., Totmes I., II. and III., and Hatshepu, sister of Totmes III. Some of them have glass eyes and look quite life like.

Footnotes to The Tuttle Name

1. Murtogh O'Toole or Tuathal was Lord of Imaile, and chief of his clan, sometimes called King of Dublin; m. a dau. of the kindred tribe of O'Byrne. His son Lawrence was the first Archbishop of Dublin. He died at the monastery of Eu. Nov. 11, 1180, a. 48. "The Gaelic Statesman Saint." Eve O'Tuathal, sis. of Lawrence m. Dermot McMurrough, and had Eva McMurray, who m. 1170, Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and Chief Justice of Ireland. Called Strongbow. He d. 1176-7, and by Eva left one dau., Isabel, ward of King Henry II, m. at a. of 14, Wm. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who afterwards by virtue of this marriage claimed the proprietary of Leinster. He was protector of England during the minority of Henry III. He had a son and successor, Richard, who was assassinated in Ireland, and succeeded by 3 of his brothers who all d. without heirs male. Anselm, the last Earl Marshall of his family dying in 1245 left 5 co-heiresses among whom the Irish Estates were divided, and who were the ancestresses of the Mortimers, Bruces and other historic families of England and Scotland. And so the blood of Earl Richard and his Irish Princess descended for many generations to enrich other houses and ennoble other names than his own; the ss. d. *s. i.* of whom was Richard who was called "the flower of chivalry."—*Notes from Hist. of Ireland.*

I. Maud Marshall, m. Hugh Bigod, 3d Earl of Norfolk; (2) Wm. de Warren, Earl of Surrey; (3) Walter Dustanville. Her great great grand dau. by 1st m., Joan Bigod, m. Sir Wm. Chauncey and is ancestress of the Chaunceys of America.

II. Joan Marshall, m. Earl of Suffolk.

III. Isabel, m. Gilbert deClare, Earl Gloucester; (2) Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry III.

IV. Sibyl, m. Robert Ferrars, 4th Earl of Derby. One of her desc. was Edward, 4th King of Eng.

V. Eva, m. Wm. Bruce of Breknock.

A history of the descendants of these five sisters would comprise the romance of English history for two hundred years.

2. Pronounced Tot or Tute.—The sound of *th* is peculiar to the English language.—*Brande's Ency.*

3. Joseph in Egypt 1706 B.C.

4. Moses b. about 1571 B.C.

5. Exodus 1491 B.C.

TOTHILLS OF DEVON

The first of this branch known to us is William Totyl. His name stands at the head of the pedigree taken from Meyrick's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, Vol. 1, p. 183, dated Oct. 24, 1591, and received from Rychard Tottyll, whose arms, as described, are the same as in the frontispiece, excepting that the lion is rampant instead of passant, and is differenced with a mullet, denoting that he was the third son.

His arms are impaled with the arms of Grafton. From the above visitation, from Polwheles Devon, and from sundry English Co. Histories and other works we have gleaned the following accounts of this branch, which, though but a fragment, is sufficient to show the standing, character and associations of the family at the time of, and a hundred years antecedent to the settlement of New England. A copy of the pedigree in Tuckett's Devon, has been kindly forwarded to us by Ainsworth Spofford, Esq., Librarian of Congress.

William Totyl, called in the pedigree, Esq., of Devonshire, was bailiff in 1528; again in 1548; High Sheriff[6] of Devon in 1549, and Lord Mayor of Exeter in 1552. At this period Exeter was the political capital of the West of England, and second only to London in importance. The great manufacturing and commercial cities of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., were insignificant hamlets. In the time of Charles the 1st it contained about 10,000 inhabitants. Its venerable Cathedral was begun in the 13th century. It is a city of great antiquity—a Bishopric, and the capital of Devonshire, which is one of the most beautiful counties in England, and one of the largest, being second only to Yorkshire in size. In regard to sheriffs, Fuller remarks: "The reader will not be disappointed at the many armless (i. e. lacking Coats of Arms) sheriffs of London. They were not so cognizable persons as the sheriffs of counties. The latter were men of known and grown estate, eminent for family." That he was eminent for family in another sense than that intended by Fuller appears in the fact that he had 36 children, though probably not all by one wife. In the pedigree his wife is called "Elizabeth Mathew of Vorganwg," and she was doubtless the mother of Geoffrey, John, Robert and Richard, and perhaps of several more. She was daughter of Geoffry Mathew of Glamorganshire, which some Welsh genealogists have traced back to Gwaethwed, Prince of Cardigan and Gwent, while others deduce it from Yorkelyne. Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, says the name was of considerable distinction in Cornwall and Devon at

an early date. Of this line was Sir David Mathew of Llandaff, "Great Standard Bearer," Admiral Thomas Mathew, M. P., Col. John Mathew, who took a leading part, under his relations on the maternal side, Sir Richard and Sir Bevil Granville in the civil war in the west of England, George Mathew, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, 1592, who married, 1620, Elizabeth, Viscountess Thurbes, mother of James, Duke of Ormond, and settled in Ireland, Tobias Mathew, Archbishop of York, and Cecil Mathew, married Baron Talbot and is represented by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Of the 36 children of William Tothill, the names on record of only 12 are known to us, and the order of these not certain: 1, Joan, m. John Hulse; (2) Richard Hokeley. 2, Grace. 3, Geoffrey, m. Joan Dillon. 4, John. 5, Alice, m. William Parsons. 6, Juliana, m. Richard de Burnbury. 7, Amy, m. —— Hill. 8, Elizabeth, m. Thomas Stukeley of Pulam. 9. Richard, m. Joan Grafton. 10, Robert. 11, Daughter, m. Thomas Walker; (2) Thomas Cranston. 12, Katharine, m. William Kingsley; (2) Nicholas Drake.

1. JOAN TOTHILL, m. John, s. of Richard and Joan (Whitlegh) Hulse.[7] 1, Arthur Grenville, d. 1653; Capt.; m. Dorothy, dau. of Richard Boyle, Lord Archbishop of Tuam. She m. (2) Henry Turner, Sergt.-Major under Lord Inchinquin in Ireland. 2, Sir Nicholas. 3, Richard, m. Jane Fortescue, dau. of John and gr. dau. of Sir Louis Fortescue, one of the Barons of the Exchequer *temp.* Hen. VIII. 1, Richard of Keneden and Efford, Esq., living in 1620; m. Anne Sutcliffe, only dau. of Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe founder of the College at Chelsea and over forty years dean of Exeter. 1, Matthew, d. 1656; m. Sabina Clifford and had dau. Anne, m. 1655 Rev. John Tyndal, D. D. Margaret Whitleigh, sister of Joan, m. Sir Roger Grenville of Stow, High Sheriff of Cornwall. 2, Hen. VIII., d. 1524; had 3 ss. 6 daus., of whom Sir Richard Grenville, Kt. 1532; High Sheriff of Devon 1533; Marshal of Calais; m. Matilda Beavil, and among others: Roger Grenville, Kt., Esq. of the body of Hen. VIII.; drowned in life time of his father in the Rose Frigate off Portsmouth; m. Thomasine Cole and had: Sir Richard Grenville of Stow, a gallant naval commander; served in army in Hungary with high repute; High Sheriff of Cornwall 1578; fitted out a colony and sailed for Florida 1585 where he left 100 men; made many successful voyages; d. in battle with the Spaniards; m. Mary St. Leger and had: Bernard Grenville, Kt., High Sheriff of Cornwall 1596; M. P. and Kt., d. 1636; m. Elizabeth Beavil and had: Sir Bevil Grenville, Kt.; called "the Bayard of England," b. 1595; fell at Lansdown with a patent from Chas. I. in his pocket for the Earldom of

Bath; m. Grace, dau. of Sir George Smith of Exeter and sister of the mother of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; had: 1, Bernard Grenville, groom of the bedchamber to Chas. II.; was father of Bernard Grenville and grandfather of Mary Grenville, b. 1700; d. 1788; m. 1717 Alex. Pendarves of Cornwall; (2) 1743 Mr. Delany. Her autobiography, edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey [8], published 1879. 2, Sir John Grenville, Earl of Bath, attended Chas. II. in all his wanderings abroad; d. 1701; m. Jane Wyche and had Grace Grenville, m. Sir George Cartaret.

3. GEOFFRY TOTHILL, Alderman of Exeter; Recorder 1563; arms granted 1563; purchased the est. at Peamore from the Crown,[8] to which it had fallen on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. It is about seven miles from Exeter. Polwhele describes it as a place of singular beauty. Not far from the villa is a romantic rock encrusted with white moss and shaded with ivy. Venerable trees adorn the grounds, and "the park beautiful in itself, with its little undulating hills and dales, commands extensive and varied prospects." On the dec. of his dau. Joan (Northleigh) in 1639 the est. passed to her son Henry Northleigh, Esq. Geoffry Tothill m. Joan Dillon.[9]

I. Joan Tothill, m. Robert Northleigh of Durham, b. 1583; d. Jan. 18, 1638. *i.*: 1, Henry, who was f. of Henry, b. at Dean Prior in Devon March 14, 1642, and d. in London. A Mem. of Parle. Jan. 31, 1693. 2, George. 3, Jeffry. 4, Robert. 5, John. 6, Robert. 7, Thomas. 8, James. 9, Mary. 10, Joan. 11, Margaret.

II. Harris.

III. Robert.

IV. Henry, High Sheriff of Devon 1624; called of Palmouth (Plymouth). Is noticed by Fuller in *Worthies of England;* m. Mary, dau. and heir of Nicholas Speke of Lowton. "The Spekes," says Sir Wm. Pole in *Description of Devon*, p. 235, "were of very great est. and condition." *Arms*—Or, on a cross engraved sable, and an eagle displayed. *i.*: 1, Nicholas, d. Dec. 22, 1622; m. Ann ——. In the church at Chudleigh, Devon, a monument partly defaced inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of John, son of Nicholas and Ann Tothill, —— parish, who died the —— day of July, ——.

"Strangers and friends, if learned or good draw near,
For such as you this tomb demands a tear;
For lo! the dust inclosed was once indued
With every talent to be wise and good.
Learned, tho' untaught in all that schools could teach,
That judgment could improve or genius reach;

Yet knew no pride, a soul above disguise,
That nothing wished but to be good and wise;
He lived a blessing on mankind bestowed
And died at last an offering fit for God." *Polwheles Devon.*

2, Grace, b 1605; d. Dec. 24, 1623; m. William Tothill of the Middle Temple, Esq., and had one child, Henry, b. 1623. About 3½ miles from Exeter, close to the village of Exminister stands an old church in which a monument has this inscription: "This monument is erected to the memory of Grace, wife of William Tothill of the Middle Temple, Esq., who had issue Henry, and died the 24th of Feb., 1623, in the 18th year of her age, and both buried in this aisle. She being daughter of Henry Tothill of Peamore, then Sheriff of Devon, and Mary his wife.

Et deept et sup creft.

If Grace could length of days thee give,
Or virtue could have made the live.
If goodness coulde thee here have kept,
Or tears of friends which for thee wept;
Then had'st thou lived amongst us here,
To whom thy virtues made thee dear;
But thou a Sainte did'st Heaven aspire,
Whilst here on earth wee thee admire;
Then rest deere corps in mantle claye
Till Christ thee raise the latter daye;
Thy years were few, thy glass being run,
When death did ende thy life begunn."

Under the effigy which is reclined as a pedestal:

"Speake Statue, tell her story,
Its grace inherits glory."

George Tothill, prob. descended from Jeffery, was Bailiff 1662, again in 1664, Lord Mayor of Exeter 1668, again in 1677. By mandate of the King made Alderman of Exeter 1687; next year William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay and advanced with his small army towards Exeter. The Prince had been informed that the people stood ready to receive him with acclamations of joy and that all the gentry of the west would join him at his landing. But the cruel disposition of the King James, and the recent atrocities of Kirk and Jeffreys, had filled the minds of the nobility and gentry with dread of the awful consequences of failure. One of the officers of the Prince who preceded with a few horsemen was put under arrest and confined by the authorities of Exeter. The next day Lord Mordaunt and Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, arrived with four troops of horse and found the gate shut against them. The Lord Mayor assigned as a reason the obligation of his oath to the King. Lord Mordaunt ordered the Porter to open the gate on pain of death, and upon his refusal, says

Jenkins in his *Hist. of Exeter*, "George Tuthill, Esq., one of the Aldermen, opened it and admitted the troops."

For several days scarcely any person of note came in. Of the magistrates of Exeter only Alderman Tuthill and one other at first declared in his favor. This appeared so unfavorable to the Prince that he began to doubt the success of his expedition and at one time proposed to reembark for Holland. But the spirit and firmness of Alderman Tuthill seem to have inspired the gentlemen of Devon and Somerset with courage for they soon began to come forward in great numbers and the revolution became an accomplished fact. Subsequently being largely engaged in mercantile business he met with very heavy losses at sea and became much reduced in circumstances, which coming to the knowledge of King William he gratefully awarded him a pension of £200 per annum. He is perhaps the Mr. Tothill referred to as the purchaser of Bagtor.[10]

4. JOHN TOTHILL, m. and had: 1, Elizabeth. 2, William f. of William of the Middle Temple, Esq., b. about 1600; m. Grace, dau. and co-heiress of Henry Tothill, Esq., s. of Geoffrey, b. 1605; d. 1623. *i.*, Henry, b. 1623. He m. (2) dau. of Sir George Southcote. 3, Hales or Hulse. 4, Thomas.

6. JULIANA TOTHILL, m. Richard de Burnbury, and had: 1, Grace. 2, Mary. 3, Thomas.[11] 4, Elizabeth. 5, Joan.

9. RICHARD TOTHILL, described in the pedigree as one of the justices of the peace of Castle Gwys (Wiston in Pembrokshire) and London; was a printer and stationer of London, where he resided for forty years at the sign of the *Hand and Star*, in Fleet street, near Temple Bar, during which period he printed 78 books, chiefly on law. His first license dated April 12, 1549, to print books on common law for seven years; renewed May 3, 1556, for seven years; renewed for life Jan. 12, 1558.

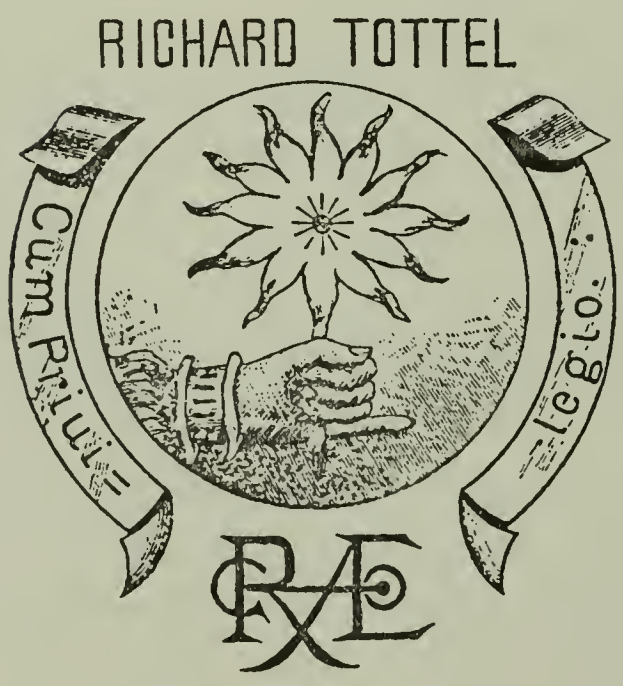
His first imprint bears date Oct. 1, 1551. His second, Oct. 1, 1552. "*A Manifest Detection of the most Vile and Detestible Vice of Dice Playing.*" In 1552 he printed an abridgment of the "*Chronicles of England*," by Richard Grafton (his father-in-law). This edition contains somewhat in relation to the controversy between Grafton and Stow. Same year he printed "*The Tragical History of Romeo and Juliette*, a metrical paraphrase from the Italian of Bandello, translated by Arthur Brook, with Sonnets. (See Warton's *History of English Poetry*. Vol. 111, p. 571.) In 1566, *Grafton's Chronicles of England*,

containing 1368 pp., besides a table of the bailiffs, sheriffs and mayors. Grafton's Rebus on title page and under it, "imprinted by Henry Denham[12] for Richard Tottle and Henry Toye.

In 1570, Richard Tottle printed an Abridgment of the Chronicles, which contained a remarkable prologue against John Stow, who replied in 1573. In 1571 he printed a Treatise containing Tables and Rules, by R. Grafton. In 1579, in conjunction with Benneman, he printed "*Stowe's Chronicles.*"

In 1578 he was made Master of the Stationer's Company, and held the office for six years, and probably re-elected in 1584, for "latterly having retired for the benefit of his health, the business of the company was sometime at a stand, as appears by an ordinance of the court of assistants, Sept. 30, 1589." After his retirement the London business was carried on by his son.

In 1583 he gave to the company for the relief of the poor, Tullie's offices in English and Latin, Moral Philosophy, Romeo and Julietta, Quintius Curtius in English, Mr. Dr. Wilson on Usurie, Two English Lovers, Songs and Sonnets by the Earl of Surrey. A book, "Diall of Princes," bearing his imprint, is in the Astor Library. The State library at Hartford also contains one of his imprints. Hansard's Typographia contains a drawing of his device of the "Hand and Star," and of his monogram and motto, of which the engraving below is a copy.



In Lyson's *Environs of London*, I find that the Manor of Perry Place (now Perry Oaks), in Middlesex, near London, was demised in 1587 to Sir Christopher Heaton for 21 yrs., at £8 per annum, and in 1592, to Joan, wife of Richard Tottill, and her sons William and John for their respective lives in reversion. In 1603 this estate was granted to Lord William Paget.

Richard Tothill m. Joan, dau. of Richard Grafton; *i.* 1, Jane, m. Andrew Kowldhurst. 2, Ais, m. Thomas Kowldhurst, 3, Mary, m. Jesse Snyder. 4, Susan, m. James Hawley, s. of James, s. of William. 5, William. 6, James, m. Ellen, dau, of William Goch. 7, Richard. 8, John. 9, Elizabeth, m. William Bradshaw. 10, Judith. 11, Ann.

95. WILLIAM TOTHILL, an eminent lawyer, clerk in Chancery and compiler of Chancery reports, among the earliest ever published, known as *Tothill's Reports*. He bought a fine estate near Amersham, in Bucks, called "Shardeloes," where "he had the honor of entertaining Queen Elizabeth." Hughson's *Circuit of London* says "The old manor house of Shardeloes appears to have been the occasional residence of Queen Elizabeth." After the dec. of William Tothill, Shardeloes became the property of the Drakes by marriage of his daughter Joan Tothill to Francis Drake, and has continued to be the family seat down to our own time, for as late as 1836 Sir Trywhitt Drake, M. P., was of Shardiloes, and High Sheriff of Bucks. The house has been added to and changed in many respects. Among the pictures are a fine portrait of Queen Elizabeth and the Destruction of the Spanish Armada, in which Sir Francis Drake participated as Vice-Admiral with his relative, Sir John Hawkins, as Rear Admiral. The "Monument Room" has several Drake monuments, of which that to Montague Gerard Drake (1728) is very magnificent.

William Tothill m. Katharine, dau. of John Denham.[13] Gent, (and sis. of Sir John Denham, Knight, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Ireland, and one of the Barons of the English Exchequer). Sir John Denham,[14] Poet, was her nephew. It is said that Wm. Tothill of Shardelos had 33 children, of whom were 1, Joan, and 2, Katharine, but may be confounded with his grandfather on this point.

951. JOAN TOTHILL, d. the 18th, bu. April 19, 1625; celebrated in *Burder's Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women.* ["When Mr. Hooker (see note) left the ministry he sojourned in the house of Mr. Drake, not far from London, a gentleman of great note, whose worthy consort being vested with such distress of soul, etc. * * * When he left Mr. Drake's family he began to preach in London."—*Mather's Magnalia.*] She m. Francis Drake, Esq., of the celebrated fam. of Ashe,[15] gent, of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary; d. 1633.

I. Sir Wm. Drake, bap. Sept. 28, 1606; created Bart., 1641; Chirographer to Court of Common Pleas; House of Commons, 1665, he bought the Manor of Admondesham in Bucks, of Wm., Earl of Bedford. He d. unm., Aug. 8, 1669, a. 63, and the title became extinct. He bequeathed his estates to his nephew, Wm. Drake, Esq., afterwards Sir William, Kt, and from him desc. through 4 or 5 generations to Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake of Shardiloes, High Sheriff of Bucks, 1836, and M. P. Shardiloes became the family seat of the Drakes.

II. John Drake, bu. April, 1623, a. 4 yrs,

III. Joan Drake.
IV. Francis Drake.

9514. FRANCIS DRAKE of Walton upon the Thames, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Alex. Denton; (2) Dorothy, dau. of Sir. Wm. Spring. *i.* by 2d m.:

I. Sir Wm. Drake, M. P. for Amersham, Bucks, 1661-78-88. In 1690 he was purchaser of the Malpas Estates from Rt. Hon. Lord Wm. Brereton; m. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Wm. Montague, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer. 1, MONTAGUE, b. 1673. 2. MARY, m. Sir John Tyrwhitt, Bart.; M. P. for the city of London, 1714-22, in first Parle. of Geo. II; d. 1741. She was his 2d wf., and d. 1738. 3, FRANCIS, d. 1671. 4, CHARLES, d. 1676. 5, DOROTHY, d. 1680. 6, WM., d. 1672. 7, ELIZABETH, d. 1676.

951411. MONTAGUE DRAKE, b. 1673; M. P. for Amersham, 1695; d. 1698; m. Jane, dau. and heir of Sir John Garrard, Bart., b. 1675; d. 1721.

I. Montague Garrard.
II. Mary, b. 1694, m. in Westminster Abby, 1721, Sir Richard Everard, Bart., s. of Sir John by Eleanor, dau. of Pierce Butler, 6th Lord Cahor of Ireland.

9514111. MONTAGUE GARRARD DRAKE, ESQ., b. 1793; M. P. for Amersham, 1713-15-22-27; d. 1728, a. 35; m. Isabella, dau. of Thomas Marshall, Esq.

I. William, b. 1724; M. P. for A. from 1746 till his d., 1796, a. 72; LL. D.; m. 1746, Elizabeth, dau. of John Raevorth, Esq., b. 1725; d. 1757. 1, WILLIAM, M. P. for A. from 1768 till d., 1795; b. 1748; m. Mary, sole dau. and heiress of Wm. Hussey, Esq., M. P. for Salisbury, Feb., 1778; she d. *s. i.*, Oct. sm. yr., a. 20; (2) 1781, Rachel Elizabeth, sole dau. and heiress of Jeremiah Ives of Norwich, who d. 1784. 2, JOHN, LL.D., rector of Amersham; m. Mary, dau. and co-heiress of Rev. Wm. Wickham; sis. of his bro.'s wf. 1, *Chas. Drake Garrard*, b. 1775; M. P. for A., 1796-1801; took surname of Garrard in compliance with the will of his cous., Sir Bennett Garrard; m. Anne, dau. of Miles Barne. 1, Chas. Bennett Drake, b. 1806; m. 1835, Honora Henrietta, eld. dau. of Philip Duncombe, Pauncefort Duncombe. 2, Louisa, unm. 3, Anne, unm. 4, Charlotte, m. Geo. H. Cherry, Esq. 5, Caroline, m. Wm. Dawson, Esq. 6, Emily, m. Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, rector of Amers. 3, HENRY, d. y. 4, ELIZABETH, m. Rev. Richard Frank, D.D., rector of Alderton. 5, CATHARINE,

d. y. 6, RACHEL, living 1797, unm. 7, THOMAS DRAKE TYRWHITT, b. 1749; took surname and arms of Tyrwhitt, 1776, by will of Sir John Tyrwhitt; then added Drake on d. of his eldest bro.; M. P. 1795 to d., 1810; m. Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Rev. Wm. Wickham, 1780, at St. George, Hanover Square, London. (Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake of Shardeloes, Esq., High Sheriff of Bucks, 1836, and M. P. for Am. several years; s. or gr. s.)

II. Montague Garrard, d. 1722.

III. Thomas, LL.D., b. 1727; rector of Am.; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Whittington of Oxford House, Essex, who d. 1765. He d. 1775.

.12. KATHARINE TOTHILL. A memorial brass in Canterbury Cathedral says she was "the youngest of 36 chil. of Wm. Tothill and survived them all." *Husted's Kent*, vol. ix., p. 395. She d. 1622; bu. in Christ chh., Canterbury; m. Wm. Kingsley of London, Gent.; m. set. dated 1591. He bought the manor of Rose Hall in Herts Co. 1593; bu. at Surrat, March 31, 1611. Arms of Kingsley—vert, a cross engrailed, argent, crest on a wreath a goat's head. She m. (2) Nicholas Drake, Esq., and survived him. He was cousin of Frances Drake of Shardeloes who m. Joan Tothill. *i.* by 1st m., 5 ss. 1 dau.

I. William.

II. Thomas of Rose Hall.

III. Catharine, m. James Penniman.

IV. Edmund.

V. George, d. *s. i.* 1, WM. 2, THOMAS.

VI. Francis, m. Abigail Stanes. 1, WM., m. Dorothy, dau. Sir Edward Boteler of Danbury, Essex. 1, *Dorothy*, b. July 26, 1630; m. Robert Gilbert. 2, *Catharine*, m. Thos. Jones. 3, *Wm.*, b. Dec. 8, 1631. 4, *Francis*, Oct. 5, 1633. (From *Husted's Hist. of Kent* and *Burke's Pedigrees.*)

.12. WILLIAM, Prof. of Divinity and Archdeacon of Canterbury, d. 1647; buried in Christ chh., Canterbury; m. Damaris, dau. of John Abbott of Guildford Surrey; d. 1678; 13 chil.

I. Catharine, b. 1620; d. 1684: m. Thos. Peke. 1, THOMAS, b. 1639; d. 1644. 2, PETER, 1646. 3, CHARLES, 1661. 4, EDWARD of Hills Court, b. 1642; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Wentworth, bro. and heir to the Earl of Strafford; d. 1691. Her bro. Sir Ruish Wentworth had dau. Mary who m. Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham. 1, *Edward*, b. 1674; d. *s. i.* 2, *Thomas*, b. 1672; d. 1701; a. 29; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Ball of Bruxley; (2) Robert Minchard.

1, Sarah, m. Wm. Wright Morrice, s. of Admiral Morrice. 5, DAMARIS, m. Henry Dering, b. 1638; s. of Sir Edward and Anne, dau. of Sir John Ashburnham and sis. of Lord Ashburnham. 1, *Edward*, Esq., b. 1633. 2, *John*. 3, *Unton, dau.* 4, *Catharine*. 6, SUSAN, m. John Aucher, prebendary of Canterbury, b. 1641.

II. George, b. 1615; bu. 1649; m. Ann Springer. She m. (2) — Champion. 1, WILLIAM. b. 1641; m. Priscilla, dau. of Thos. Fetherby; d. 1683. 1, *William*, b. 1669; m. Alice, dau. Wm. Randolph of Maidstone, Kent Co. 1, Alice, m. Stephen Otway. 2, William, Lieut.-Gen.; d. Oct. 9, 1769; unm. 3, Caroline, d. 1756, a. 55. 2, *Thos.*, 1671. 3, *Anthony* of London, afterwards of Richmond, b. 1674; had 22 chil. of whom: 1, Anthony, M. D., 3d s. 2, Pincke, eld s. 3, Thomas, 2d s. 4, Chas., 4th s.; d 1785; m. (1) Chas. of Lymington; d. 1786; m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Wastney. 1, Chas. 2, Ann. (2) Thomas Pincke. 5, Anne. 4, *George*, b. 1672; d. 1679. 5, *Edward*, b. 1680. 6, *Frances*, b. 1682. 7, *Elizabeth*, b. 1679; d. 1688. 8, *Fetherby*, b. 1677; d. 1678. 9, *Phebe*, b. 1676. 10, *Anne*, 1670. 11, *Elizabeth*, b. 1668; d. 1669.

III. William, b. 1626; m. Margaret Courthope. 1, GEORGE, b. 1654; m. Ann Barlow. 2, DAMARIS, b. 1655. 3, CHARLES, b. 1661. 4, ANN, b. 1662.

IV. Ann, m. John Boys.
V. Charles, b. 1625; d. 1669.
VI. Wm., 1622; d. 1624.
VII. Thomas, 1628.
VIII. Elizabeth, 1631.
IX. Angel, a dau., 1623; d. 1646.
X. Sarah, b. and d. 1630.
XI. Dorothy, twin with Sarah.
XII. Ann, 1631.
XIII. Mary, 1632.

.12.14. ANN KINGSLEY, will proved Sept. 11, 1712; m. John Boys of Hoad Coast, Esq., s. of John Boys and Mary, dau. of Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury. He d. 1660, a. abt. 46. She m. (2) Sir Richard Head. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, John and Sir William. 1, John Boys, b. 1652; d. Sept., 1711; Col. in the army; m. Jane, dau. of Sir Richard Head Bart. She was wid. of Herbert Price, Esq. She d. Dec. 17, 1717, a. 66. 1, John, Col. in the army; d. March 17, 1747; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Dalison, Esq., by Susan dau. of Sir Thos. Style Bart. 1, John. 2, Thomas. 3, William. 4, Elizabeth, Dec. 25, 1720; m. Chas. Wake, D. D., prebendary of Westminister and

Rector of East Knoyle and Fonthill, Wilts. 5, Ann, b. Feb. 1723; d. 1762; m. 1750 Osmund Beauvoir, D. D., head master of the King's School, Canterbury. 1, Elizabeth, d. 1829; m. 1785, Wm. Hammond of St. Albans Court, b. 1752. 1, Wm. Osmund, b. 1790; m. Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Oxenden Bart. 2, Elizabeth, b. 1786. 3, Mary, 1787; m. Chas. Allix.

.12.142. Sir William Boys, Kt., M. D.; d. 1744; bu. Canterb. Cath.; m. Ann dau. of Sir Paul Barrett, Sergt. at Law, who d. 1753. 1, John, b. 1695. 2, Wm., 1697. 3, Ann. 4, Elizabeth, b. 1698; d. 1722. 5, Sarah, b. 1699. 6, Mary, b. 1700; m. Thos. Barrett, Esq., of See, Kent.

.12.1423. Ann Boys, b. May 22, 1694; m. about 1710, Sir Francis Head Bart, b. 1694. 1, Ann, b. about 1712; m. Wm. Egerton, LL. D., 9th s. of John, 2d Earl of Bridgewater. 1, CHARLOTTE, m. Wm. Hammond, Esq. 1, *Charlotte*, m. 1771, Thos. Watkinson Payler who m. twice again and d. 1816. 1, Thomas, Major in 7th Dragoons. 2, Rev. Wm. 3, James, Lieut.-Col. in the army. 4, John. 5, Henry. 6, Rev. Anthony. 7, Charlotte, 4th wife of Wm. Egerton of Totten Park, M. P. 2, JEMIMA, b. 1728; m. Edward Brydges, b. 1712; a 2nd cousin to Edward Gibbon f. of Edward Gibbon the historian. 1, *Sir John Wm. Head*, b. 1764; Kt. and M. P., Lieut.-Col. in Portugese army and Lord Beresford; m. Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, dau. of George Marquis of Waterford by Elizabeth dau. and heiress of Henry Monck, Esq., by Lady Isabella Bentinck dau. of Henry first Duke of Portland, by Elizabeth dau. and co-heiress of Wriothesley E. of Gainsboro. 2, *Anne*, m. Rev. Geo. Lefroy, Rec. of Ashe. 3, *Rev. Edward Tymewell*, claimed the Barony of Chandos. 4, *Sir Egerton*, b. 1762; rep. Maidstone in Parl. 1812-18; Bart; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. W. D. and Elizabeth Barrett Buche sis. of Thos. Barrett of Lee Priory; (1) m. Mary dau. of Rev. Wm. Robinson. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, Gray Matthew, und. R. N.; d. Minorica 1812. 2, Edward Wm. Geo., d. 1816, a. 16. 3, Rev. Egerton Anthony, 1803. 4, Ferdinand, 1804. 5, Mary Jane, 1805; m. Capt. Geo. Todd 3d Dragoon Guards. *i.* by 2d m.: 10, Thos. Barrett, b. 1789; Capt. Grenadier Guards; took surname of Barrett according to will of great uncle Thos. Barrett. 11, John Wm. Egerton, b. 1791; Lieut. 14th Dragoons. 12, Elizabeth Jemima, m. 1817 Geo. Holmes, Esq., C. B., Lieut.-Col. 3d Dragoon Guards. 13, Jemima Ann Deborah, m. 1817 Edward Quillinan, Esq., Lieut. 3d Dragoon Guards. 14, Charlotte Catharine, m. Fred. Dashwood Swann, Esq., Capt Grenadier Guards.

We have gone thus largely into details in this account of the Devon Branch for the reason that all the circumstances point unmistakably to it as the source of the four Tuttle families who came over in 1635.

Footnotes to Tothills of Devon

6. It has been observed of the Saxons, that when they divided the realm into provinces, called, in Saxon, Shires, and in Latin, Comitatus (i. e. Counties) framed the government of them from the ancient custom of the Romans, from whom it was descended to them from their German ancestors, in conformity to which they constituted certain of their chief men to preside over their Shires, which they called Earldomen, (or, in Latin, *Comites* or *Consules*). King Alfred, for more ready administration of justice, allowed the Earldomen or Counts to make deputies who were called *Vice Comites* or *Vis Counts*, and in their own tongue, Sheriffs, i. e. the Shvre—reeve from the Saxon word *Gerefa* or *Gereva*, i. e. *provost*—praefect or Steward to distribute justice to the people, in their provincial or county courts. Finally the Sheriff became the chief executive officer, the Earl being an attendance on the King. They were usually men of high rank and great power in the realm. In the reign of King Edward I, the election of Sheriff was granted to the people, before appointed by the King, though Edward II continued to appoint Sheriffs for several counties. Elections grew so tumultuous that by statutes of Edward III, Henry VI and Henry VIII, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Pres. of King's Council, Chief Justices and Chief Baron are to make the election.—*Hasted's Hist. of Kent Co.*

7. John Hulse had son Judge John Hulse, King's Sergt. at law 1414; one of the Justices of the King's Bench 1424; m. a dau. of Mewy of Whitechurch and had: 1, John Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield and 2, Richard, who m. a dau. of Ashe and had Richard who m. Margaret one of the daus. and heirs of Robert Latimer of Fittlefield, and had Richard who m. Joan, dau. of Richard Whitlegh of Efford near Plymouth, and had John who m. Joan Tothill as above.

8. Izaack's Antiquities of Exeter.

9. Walter Dillon of Ireland, Esq., had son Nicholas, who had son Robert, father of Nicholas, 4th son, whose arms are given in *Guillim's Heraldry*, and of Henry Dillon, eldest son and heir, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hugh Pollard, and had Robert, Andrew, Henry, Margaret and Anna. He m. (2) Anne, dau, of Wm. Kelly of Devon, Esq., and had Joanna who m. Jeffrey Tothill of Exeter.

James Dillon, 3d Earl of Roscommon in Ireland, m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir William Wentworth and sis. to Thomas Wentworth, the great Earl of Strafford, and had Wentworth Dillon, b. in I. 1633, 4th Earl of Roscommon; a celebrated poet; d. 1684: bu. in Westminister Abby.—*Chamber's Encyc.*

10. Bagtor was sold to Mr. Tothill by Sir Henry Ford, b. about 1620, who was twice principal Sec. of State to Chas. II. in Ireland, only s. of John Ford of Bagtor, Esq., by Katharine d. and he of George Drake of

Sprattsbays, Esq., Lieut.-Col. under his kinsman Sir John Drake of Ashe. Bagtor was sold by desc. of Tothill to the 1st Lord Ashburton.

11. Thomas de Burnbury, m. Mary, dau. of John Beare of Bearescomb, and had: 1, Richard. 2, Thos. 3, Mary. 4, Elizabeth. 5, Ann. 6, Susan.

12. Henry Denham was a former apprentice of Richard Tottle and probably brother of the wife of Richard's son, William Tothill of Shardeloes. "Henry Denham was an exceedingly nice printer, and was the first who used the semi-colon with propriety. He was under-warden of the Stationer's Co., 1586-8." — *Ames.*

13. The Denham family originated with Lord or Viscompte of Dinan in Brittany. Oliver Dynham had the manor and hundred of Hartland, *temp.* Edward I. "A curious letter from one of this family, dated Liston, 1537, seems to impute inactivity to the reformers in his neighborhood." In 1272 there was a bloody affray between Oliver Dynham and the Canons. John Denham, gent, had Katharine, who m. Wm. Tothill as above, and

14. Sir John Denham, who m. Eleanor, dau. of Garrett Moore, Viscount of Drogheda, and had only son, Sir John Denham, b, 1615. Poet. (See *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*). He was made insane by his wife's conduct, but recovered. He was made a Knight Bath at coronation of Charles II. He was Surveyor General for the rebuilding of St. Paul's chh., London, and by will left £100 and all his fees towards that noble work. He was bu. March 23, 1668-9, in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer's Monument. He m. (1) 1634. Anne, dau. of Daniel Cotton; (2) May 25, 1665, Margaret dau. of Sir William Brooks, K. B. "She was a famous beauty, not without reproach before and after m. She d. 1666-7, under suspicious circumstances; bu. in Westminster Abbey."

15. The Drakes of Ashe, in Devon were a very distinguished family, of whom was John Drake, Esq., one of the Council of Plymouth, a member of the original company established by King James, 1605, for settling New England. Several of his sons came to New England and settled. Richard, with two or more sons and nine daughters, settled in Hampton N.H.

John Drake of Otterton had Richard, Robert, Thomas, who went to Hartford in Herts, Agnes. mo. of Sir Wm. Pole the great Antiquary, and John of Exmouth, Devon, who recovered Ashe and m. Margaret dau. of John Colehill, and had, among others:

I. Joan Drake, m. Walter, son of William and Jane Grenville, dau. of Sir Thomas Raleigh. He m. (2) — Daniels; ( ) Katharine, dau. of Sir Philip Champernown and wid. of Otho Gilbert; by 3d m. had Sir Walter Raleigh, b. 1532. I, JOHN RALEIGH, m. Ann Fortesque, sis. of Gertrude, who m. Sir Bernard Drake of Ashe. 2, GEORGE RALEIGH, m. Katharine, dau. of Otho and Katharine (Champernown) Gilbert, and sis. of Sir John. Sir Humphrey and Sir Adwin Gilbert.

II. Sir John Drake, Esq., of Ashe, High Sheriff of Devon; d. 1588; m. 1529, Amy Grenville, sis. to Sir Richard, and had: I, SIR BERNARD DRAKE, b. abt. 1530; a distinguished Naval Officer; d. Jan. 11, 1585; gave Sir Francis, s. of Edmund Drake, b. 1545, the great Admiral, a box on the ear for assuming the family arms, Sir Francis being of a younger branch. He m. Gertrude Fortesque, and had: I, *John*, d. 1628; m. Helena, dau. of John, Baron Boteler of Herts, and his wf. Elizabeth, half-sis. to Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and had: I, Sir John. 2, George, d. unm., 1664. 3,

Thomas of Ireland; d. *s. i.* 1659. 4, Henry, settled at Barnstaple, Devon, of which he was Mayor, 1679. 5, Dorothy. 6, Mary. 7, Eleanor. 8, Elizabeth, m. Sir Winston Churchill. (1). John Churchill, b. at Ashe (while his mother was on a visit to her father) Duke of Marlboro; m. Sarah Jennings. (2), Arabella, had 4 chil. by James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, King of England. She afterwards m. Col. Charles Godfrey, and had, 1, Charlotte, m. April 23, 1700, Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth and had 18 chil. (3), George. 2, Margaret, m. John Sherman and had dau. Alice, m. Richard Percival, ancestor of Earls of Egmont. 2, ROBERT DRAKE of Wiscomb, m. and had 7 sons and 3 daus. 1, *William.* 2, *Bernard.* 3, *John,* m. and *had i.* 4, *Robert.* 5, *Henry* killed in army; *s. i.* 6, *Nicholas,* m. Katharine, dau. of William Tothill and wid. of Wm. Kingsley. 7, *Humphrey.* 8, *Gertrude.* 9, *Amy.* 10, *Ursula.* 3, RICHARD DRAKE, b. 1534; of Surrey; d. July 11, 1603. Equerry to Queen Elizabeth. Introduced his kinsman, Francis Drake, afterwards the great Admiral, to the Queen; m. Ursula, dau. of Sir Wm. Stafford. 1, *Francis Drake* of Shardeloes, d. 1613; m. Joan, dau. of Wm. Tothill of Shardeloes, Esq. At her house Thomas Hooker sojourned, afterwards founder of the Conn. Colony. 2, *George Drake* of Spratshays, Esq; supposed of this family; had dau: Katharine, m. John Ford of Bagtor, Devon, Eng., who had Sir Henry Ford, Secretary of State Ireland for Charles II; sold Bagtor to Mr. Tothill, whose descendants sold it to Lord Ashburton.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ENGLAND

The circumstances which led to the colonization of New England are matters of history, and require only a brief allusion here. England was on the verge of a great civil war, the end and outcome of which no man could predict, but which would certainly bring widespread calamity, ruin, and death in its train. The establishment of the Plymouth Colony had pointed out to the English reformers a way of escape from the religious persecution they had so long endured, and from the evils of the impending conflict.

Between 1629 and 1640, these hard alternatives were pressed upon the harrassed and long suffering people of England. On the one hand, the horrors of civil war, intensified by religious animosities. On the other, a savage wilderness on the far side of 3000 miles of ocean. Those who chose the latter were certainly not lacking in courage. To the known dangers to be braved and hardships and sufferings to be endured were added those which are always the most dreadful in anticipation, the unknown. The manner in which the exigency was met by those who stayed and did battle, as well as by those who fled to the wilderness, shows that they were men fit to become "sires of Empires yet to be."

In the early part of the period above named occurred "the great emigration," and the planting of the principal New England Colonies. The more cautious and prudent—those having the strongest attachments and the largest interests at home, would naturally be the most reluctant and among the latest to leave. And so it happened that the later emigrants, those who came between 1635 and 1640, were, as a general thing, of a higher class than those who came earlier; or perhaps it would be more proper to say the later emigrations comprised a larger proportion of the higher classes than the earlier. The company of Eaton and Davenport, who came in 1637, and a little later founded New Haven, is a well-known instance. The Tuttles came in 1635, as appears from *Drake's Researches*, from which we copy the following list of

PASSENGERS BY THE PLANTER.

April 2d, 1635. These underwritten names are to be transported to New England in the Planter, Nicholas Travice, Master, bound thither, the parties having brought certificates from the minister at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and attestation from the justice of the peace, according to the Lord's order.

[Signed] RICHARD FENN, Alderman.

	AGE.
John Tuttell, a mercer	39
Joan Tuttell	42
John Lawrence	17
William Lawrence	12
Marin Lawrence	9
Abigail Tuttell	6
Symon Tuttell	4
Sara Tuttell	2

	AGE.
John Tuttell	1
Nathan Haford, servant to John Tuttell	16
George Giddings, husbandman	25
Jane Giddings [16]	20

Thomas Carter, 25, Michael Williamson, 30, servants to Geo. Giddings April 6, more for the Planter.

Richard Tuttell, husbandman[17]	42
Ann Tuttell	41
Anna Tuttell	12
John Tuttell	10
Rebecca Tuttell	6
Isabella Tuttell, (supposed mother of Richard)	70
William Tuttell, husbandman	26
Elizabeth Tuttell	23
John Tuttle	3½
Anna Tuttle	2¼
Thomas Tuttell	3 months
Maria Bill	11

The same month John Bill, aged 13, came in the Hopewell.

It appears from the above list that three distinct families of Tuttles came together in the Planter. Of these, John settled in Ipswitch, Mass., Richard settled in Boston, and William in New Haven.

Another John Tuttle came with his family in the "Angel Gabriel," in the same year, 1635, and settled in Dover, N. H.

John Tuthill,[18] came with his brother Henry about the same time, 1635. He was a widower in 1637. "After a few years," says Charles B. Moore, "he returned to England, where he m. a 2d wife." Settled at Weybread, Suffolk Co., and left descendants there. His brother Henry was of Hingham, Mass., and Southold, Long Island. We propose to give some account of all these families before proceeding with the main object of our work.

The late Hon. W. H. Tuthill of Tipton, Iowa, had been for many years prior to his dec. collecting the genealogy of the Southold family.

Henry Tuthill, with wf. Bridget, from Norfolk Co., Eng., was of Hingham, 1637; freeman, 1638; constable,[19] 1640. He sold his property in 1644, and rem. to Southold, L. I. He d. before 1650, and his wf. Bridget who had m. Wm. Wells, was also dec.—*Savage Gen. Dict.*

I. Elizabeth, m. Wm. Johnson.
II. John, m. Deliverance King.

2. JOHN TUTHILL, m. Feb. 17, 1657, Deliverance King, d. Jan. 24, 1689-90, in her 49th year. Orient, L. I. *i.* 4 sons and 2 daus., of whom:

I. John, b. Feb. 14, 1658.
II. Elizabeth, b.——19, 1661.
III. Henry.
IV. Daniel.
V. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 10, 1683; d. at Antego (Antigua), W. I., Dec. 18, 1705.

Our dau., Mary Young, d. Jan. 11, 1698-9.
Our 4th dau. Dorothy, d. Feb. 24, 1683-4.
Our 5th dau. Deliverance, d. Sept. 17, 1683.
Mehitable.
Abigail Tuthill, b. Oct. 17, 1670; d. June 6, 1705.
The above record is from an old Bible, printed 1599, defaced and torn.

21. JOHN TUTHILL, JR., called "Chalker John," a man of note, of great natural shrewdness and energy; affable and of sterling honesty; was a great favorite with the people and held many offices; justice of the peace; one of the commissioners that laid out the "Kings Highway," the first public road that extended the whole length of the Island from Brooklyn Ferry to Easthampton; mem. of the N. Y. Col. Leg., 1693-4, also from 1695-98; sheriff in 1695; m. Mehitable, dau. of Mary Wells afterwards Mary Mapes.—*Hon. W. H. Tuthill.*

I. John, who continued at the old homestead.
II. James, settled at Cutchogue, L. I.
III. Joshua.
IV. Daniel.

22. HENRY TUTHILL was father of Henry 2d, who was father of Henry 3d, whose dau. Anna Tuthill, m. John Cleves (s. of Rev. Timothy) Symmes, b. July 10, 1742. He was an officer in the rev.

army, and after one of the judges of the Supreme court of New Jersey. Not long after the war he bought a tract of land some twenty miles in length, on the north side of the Ohio river, including the site of Cincinnati. He removed to Ohio and res. at North Bend, then called Cleves, having been appointed by Washington U. S. Dist. Judge for the North West Ter. He d. at N. B., Feb. 1814. He m. (2) Widow Halsey of N. J., (3) Susanna, dau. of Hon. Wm. Livingston of N. J. Her sister was wife of John Jay. By 1st m. he had:

I. Anna, who lived with her grandfather Tuthill at Southold, educated at the female academy at E. Hampton; afterwards a pupil of Mrs. Isabella Graham, and res. in her family. In 1794 accompanied her father and step-mother to res. at No. Bend, where she m. Nov. 22, 1795, William Henry Harrison, then a young officer in command of Fort Hamilton; afterwards President of the United States, in which office he d. in the White House at Washington. She d. Feb. 25, 1864, a. 88 yrs. and 7 months. About the year 1853 the compiler while engaged in surveying a route for the Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., accepted the proffered hospitality of one of the sons of President Harrison, then living a few miles below North Bend (Hon. Scott Harrison.) Mr. H. referred to his Tuthill relationships, saying his family had always held them in high esteem. Rev. Joseph Tuthill Duryea, D. D., is of this family.

Footnotes to Emigration to New England

16. Daughter of Joan Tuttle by former marriage to—Lawrence.

17. The term husbandman was used to designate those who tilled their own lands, in distinction from farmers who hired the lands they cultivated.

18. The parish register of Tharston, Norforlk Co., Eng., says that Henry Tuthill of Tharston had John, bap. Oct. 25, 1607; William, bab. Oct. 29, 1609; Henry, bap. June 28, 1612 (father of John, of Southold). Dr. Hatfield, in his *History of Elizabeth, N. J.*, calls John of Southold, nephew of William of New Haven, evidently identifying the latter as the William who was bap. at Tharston 1609. The date agrees with the age of Wm. of N. H., who was 26 in 1635. But this coincidence cannot be regarded in this instance as proof, or as evidence of identity, as there must have been a great many contemporary Williams in England, and there is nothing in corroboration, while the probabilities that Wm. of N. H., was bro. or near of kin to his fellow passengers of the Planter are well nigh conclusive.

19.. Constables in early times were selected from among men of property and consequence, and who had some knowledge of law.—*Palfry's Hist. of New Eng.*

JOHN TUTTLE OF DOVER, N. H.

John Tuttle, the immigrant ancestor of the New Hampshire family, sailed from Bristol, Eng., in the "Angel Gabriel;" in 1635.[20] The vessel was wrecked at Pemaquid, on the coast of Maine, Aug. 15, 1635. He went first to Ipswich, Mass. In 1640 his name appears among the first settlers of Dover, where he received lot No. 7 of the 20 acre lots. There were 24 of these 20 acre allotments laid out to as many persons, and that of John Tuttle is the only one of the 24 that is now and always has been owned by descendants of the first grantee. He d. in Dover, June, 1663, a. abt. 45, leaving wid. Dorothy and three children. Wid. Dorothy appt. Admx. He was no doubt of the Devon family, as he came from that part of England, and the same arms were in possession of his descendants. A tradition says that he had a brother who settled in Conn. For the first 150 years all of this name in New Hampshire were his descendants.—*Rec. by Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., pub. in N. E. Gen. Reg., April*, 1867.

I. A Dau., per. named Elizabeth, and m. Capt. Philip Cromwell.

II. Thomas, accidentally killed when a lad, by a falling tree.

III. John.

IV. Dorothy, m. Capt. Samuel Tibbets of Dover, N. H.

3.. John Tuttle, b. 1646; d. June, 1720; Capt. of the Dover Military Co.; Judge of Their Majesties' Court of Common Pleas, province of New Hampshire; Selectman of Dover, 1686-7-8; Town Clerk from 1694-1717; Town Treasurer several years; Mem. of the Provincial Assembly, 1698-9, 1705-6-7. One of the six Dover Commissioners to the N. Hamp. Convention. In 1705 Col. Richard Waldron and Judge Tuttle were the "two provincial mem." of Dover to hear and determine matters relating to Mr. Allen's Claim." He was Chairman of the Board of Public Surveyors of Land; one of the leading members of the chh. at Dover, and with other members of the General Assembly in 1698 subscribed a declaration adversly to transubstantiation, the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as "superstitious and idolatrous." As Capt. of the Dover Co. he had charge of the defenses of the town, and was often with his Co. in scouting and hunting expeditions against the Indians. He left a large est.; wf. Mary, execx.; Lieut. Tristam Heard and Capt. Francis Mathews named as trustees for his grandchildren. The hill included in

his home farm has ever since been called "Captain's Hill." He gave it to his s. Ebenezer, who sold it to Judge Willett in 1738.

I. Mary, m. John Wallingford. 1, EBENEZER. 2, JOHN. 3, DAU., m. James Clements; (2) Hon. Thomas Wallingford, for 24 yrs. Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

II. Thomas, b. April 4, 1674; d. in Bay of Campeachy, April 26, 1699.

III. John.

IV. Sarah, m. Edward Cloutman.

V. Elizabeth, m. Samuel, son of Judge Thomas Edgerly. Hon. James H. Edgerly of Rochester, Judge C. C. Pleas, is 5th in descent.

VI. James, b. April 7, 1663; m. Rose Pinkham.

VII. Ebenezer, g. f. of Hon. Wentworth Tuttle of Maine, Counsellor and Senator.

33. John Tuttle Ens., of Dover, Mil. Co.; killed by Indians, May 7, 1712, while attending to some business at his mill on the upper falls of the Cochecho. His son Thos., who was with him, escaped. He m. Judith, dau. of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis. Rose was sis. to Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Bart., the only chil. of Anthony Stoughton, Esq., of Stoughton, in Surrey, Eng. "Stoughton has continued in this branch as a Christian name. At the time of the great massacre in Dover (1689) the father, bro. and sis. of Judith Otis were slain, and her two young sisters and herself were carried away; but the Indians were overtaken by a party of soldiers at Conway, and the captives rescued and brought back to Dover."

I. Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1698; m. James Canney, a wealthy land owner.

II. Thomas, b. March 15, 1700; m. Mary Brackett.

III. Judith, b. 1702; unm. in 1734.

IV. John, b. May 8, 1704; m. Elizabeth Nute; (2) Anne Meserve.

V. Dorothy, b. March 21, 1706; d. y.

VI. Nicholas, b. July 27, 1708; m. Deborah Hunt; (2) Bertha Davis.

VII. James, b. Feb. 9, 1711; m. Mary Allen.

332. Thomas Tuttle, b. March, 15, 1700; d. Feb., 1777; Selectman of Dover, 1762-3. He m. Mary Brackett, who d. Feb. 28, 1773. They were members of the "Society of Friends." His uncle James Tuttle was the first of this family who joined the Quakers, and most of their

descendants are of this sect. At its first introduction, the sect met with terrible persecution in Dover.

I. Mary, Dec. 29, 1723; m. Daniel Twombly.
II. Hope, Sept. 25, 1725; m. Richard Scammon, jr.
III. Sarah, April 16, 1727; m. John Hanson.
IV. Elisha, Feb. 14, 1729.
V. Samuel, Jan. 3, 1731.
VI. Thos., April 21, 1733; d. July 31, 1803; m. Sarah, dau. of Wm. and Mary (Horne) Varney. Thos, Tuttle, M. D., of Northwood, is his g. s.
VII. Abigail, Feb. 25, 1735; d. 1793; m. Nathaniel Varney.
VIII. Ebenezer, Feb. 5, 1737; d. Dec. 13, 1796; m. Deborah, dau. of John Leighton.

1, TOBIAS, b. Aug. 25, 1796; d. Sept. 30, 1822; distinguished as a teacher of navigation and surveying; taught public schools for many yrs.; Selectman and Representative; built a fine block on southwest side of "Tuttle Square," said to be the first brick building in Dover.

IX. Reuben, March 26, 1739; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias and Judith (Varney) Hanson, and rem. to Me.
X. Bathsheba, Aug. 28, 1741; d. 1821; m. Joseph Varney, bro. to Nathaniel.
XI. Tabitha, June 18, 1744.

334. John Tuttle, b. May 8, 1704; d. Feb., 1774; intelligent, of mild and even temper; much inclined to the "Friends," but did not join them; m. Elizabeth, dau. of James and Prudence Nute; (2) Anne Meserve, niece of his 1st wf. She d. July 27, 1819; her bro. Col. Nathaniel Meserve, distinguished at taking of Louisburgh, 1745, afterwards at Crown Point, in the French war, and d. at second siege of Louisburgh, 1758. She m. (2) Feb. 12, 1778, Thomas, s. of Peter Cushing and grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cushing of Hingham, who was minister at Dover, 1717 to 1769.

I. John, m. Sarah M. Donaldson.
II. Paul, m. Lydia Jacobs.
III. Silas, b. May 2, 1732; m. Elizabeth Jacobs, sis. of Lydia. Silas was a school teacher and something of a mathematician. Col. John Tuttle of Barnsted was his g. s. Francis Tuttle, M. D., of Somersworth, a gt. g. s.
IV. Dorothy, m. —— Jacobs.
V. Prudence, m. —— Bunker.
VI. Hannah, m. Samuel Langley of Lee.
VII. Anne, m. —— Leighton.

VIII. Martha, m. —— Jacobs.

IX. Job, b. July 23, 1743; d. Nov. 3, 1826; m. his cous. Sarah, dau. of James and Anne Meserve Nute; rem. to Lebanon, Me. Col. Job Tuttle a. g. s. *i.* by 2d m.:

X. Esther, b. March, 1772; d. July 15, 1843; m. James Tuttle, Esq., of Dover.

XI. James, b. Dec. 25, 1773; m. Joanna Roberts.

3341. John Tuttle, d. at sea in 1758; m. Sarah M. Donaldson; *i.* 4 chil.

I. Lydia, b. Dover 1750; m. Clement Meserve; she d. July 11, 1819. Hon. Silas Meserve of Bartlett, Judge Ct. Com. Pleas, was her son.

II. Daniel, b. March 28, 1756; m. Lois Leathers.

III. Lucy, b. 1755; m. David Nute.

IV. Isaac, b. 1758; m. his cous. Elizabeth Tuttle, dau. of Silas. He was drowned at sea Oct. 11, 1798. Com. by Hon. Benj. F. Tuttle.

33412. Daniel Tuttle, b. March 28, 1756; m. Louis, dau. of Benj. Leathers.

I. Sarah, May 12, 1782; m —— Teague of Buckfield, Me.

II. John, b. Dec. 7, 1783; m. Polly K. Snell.

III. William, July 8, 1786; m. Dolly Chase of Buckfield, Me.

IV. Betsy, b. July 1789; m. Josiah Smith of B.

V. Daniel, b. 1792; m. Harriet Chase of B.

VI. Polly, 1795; m. Joshua Knox of Peru.

VII. Lucy, about 1798; m. Rich. Andersen.

334122. John Tuttle, Dec. 7, 1783; m. Polly King Snell of Poland, Me.

I. Lucy, b. Oct. 5, 1808; d.; m. H. Woodbury; res. Paris, Me.

II. Florella, b. Nov. 12, 1810; m. Arba Thayer, So. Paris, Me.

III. Emeline, May 7, 1812; m. John Tucker; res. Norway, Me.

IV. Azel Snell, Sept. 30, 1813; res. S. P., Me.

V. Robert Snell, Jan. 22, 1815; Skowhegan, Me.

VI. Wm. Henry Harrison, Oct. 27, 1816; Sacramento, Cal.

VII. John Chandler, Dec. 14, 1818; Skowhegan.

VIII. Joseph Hutchinson, b. Oct. 7, 1822; res. Providence, R. I.

IX. Benj. Franklin, b. Aug. 29, 1825, at Paris, Me.; raised on farm; attended com. school till a. 17, then Bloomfield Acad. one term a yr. till a. 21; rem. to Cal. 1849 and remained ever since; one yr. in the Placer mines; then engaged in constructing and operating light draft steamers on the bays and rivers of Cal. till 1855, then two years

travel and observation in the States and Canada; m. 1857 Anne H., dau. of L. W. Russell, M. D., of Skowhegan, Me., and returned to Cal. Since 1858 engaged in merchandising; four yrs. City Trustee of Petaluma, Cal.; 2 yrs. mem. B. of Education. In 1871 elected State Senator for 2 yrs. In 1873 State Sen. for 4 yrs. In 1875 and '76 was Prest. of the Senate. In 1877 elected to Cal. Assem. for 2 yrs. In 1878 appt. Insurance Commissioner for the State but did not serve. April 18, 1878, appt. Commis. of Transportation and served till Jan., 1880, when new cons. took effect. Has res. in his present home 23 yrs. 1, MARY FRANKLIN, Sept. 22, 1859. 2, ALICE MAUD, Sept. 5, 1864. 3, LEONARD RUSSELL, Feb. 14, 1870.

X. Mary Ann, b. April 16, 1831; dec.

334.11. James Tuttle, b. Dec. 25, 1773; d. Aug. 28, 1856; m. Joanna, dau. of Joshua, and Joanna Wentworth Roberts of Somersworth, b. Oct. 14, 1777; d. Sept. 27, 1849. Her mother was dau. of Mark and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Wentworth, who were grand chil. of Wm. Wentworth, ancestor of a family, which furnished governors for N. H., for nearly 60 yrs. Burke, in his British *Peerage*, speaking of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, who was beheaded May 12, 1641, says: "Of this very illustrious family was Wm. Wenworth, who emigrated from the Co. of York in England to Boston and removed subsequently to New Hamp." Joanna Roberts was of the 6th generation in descent from Gov. Thomas Roberts. The N. H. Wentworths also intermarried with the Tuttle desc. of Ipswich.

I. Charles, b. April 26, 1801; d. May 31, 1814.
II. Moses, b. July 26, 1803; m. Mary Morrow.
III. Sarah Ann, May 2, 1806; m. her cousin John Williams Tuttle, s. of James.
IV. Joanna, b. 1811; d. 1829.
V. Charlotte, 1812.
VI. Elizabeth Abbie, 1816; m. Lieut. Col. Harry Meserve.
VII. Hannah Cushing, b. 1823; m. Capt. J. A. Nute.

334.11.2. Moses Tuttle, b. July 26, 1803; d. Oct. 28, 1859; m. Mary, dau. of Lieut. Joseph and Mehitable Dore Merrow of Newfield, Me.

I. Charles Wesley, lawyer of Boston; partner with Hon. Caleb Cushing, prominently connected with the New England Gen. Soc. Author of various papers pub. in *Gen. Reg. Life of Capt. John Mason.* Compiler of *The Tuttle Family of New Hamp.* At the Cambridge Observatory in 1871, he discovered the comet called by his name, "Tuttle's Comet." It has a period of 13½ years, and its next

appearance will be in 1885. He d. in 1881. A tremendous worker, and his d. is said to have been caused by overwork.

II. Horace Parnell, paymaster U. S. N.; Astronomical Assistant at Harv. Observatory, 1857-62; discovered two new planets called Maia and Clytia; also several new nebulae and a great number of comets. In 1859 he was awarded the Lalande prize for his discoveries by the *French Academy of Sciences.*

III. Freeman.

IV. Mary Merrow.

V. Joel Stoughton.

VI. Ira.

VII. Francis, ensign, U. S. N.

336. Nicholas Tuttle, July 27, 1708; d. 1793; rem. to Nottingham, N. H., where his desc. have been numerous; m. Deborah Hunt; (2) Bertha Davis.

I. George, 1737; d. in Effingham, 1816; Capt. in Rev. Army with Gen. Gates at Saratoga, 1777; mem. Leg.; Justice of the Peace; m. Catharine Stevens. Rev. John Giles Tuttle, grandson.

II. Stoughton, 1736; d. 1812; m. Lydia Stevens, sis. of Catharine; (2) Hannah Sanborn. He entered the army when 16 yrs. of age and served till close of French war. Maj. Gen. Benj. Stokes Tuttle, Hon. Bradbury Cilley Tuttle and Rev. Alexander Tuttle are grandsons. 1, BENJAMIN STOKES, b. Jan. 31, 1805; res. Meredith Village, N. H.; Maj. Gen. N. H. Mil. 2, BRADBURY CILLEY, b. Nov. 11, 1809; res. M. V., N. H.; Hon. M. C. 3, JOHN B., b. May 29, 1812; d. Aug. 5, 1877. 4, GILMAN, b. Oct. 4, 1818; d. May 27, 1880; m. Feb. 19, 1844, Charlotte L. Hackett of New Hampton, N. H. 1, *Abbie Frances*, b. Jan. 25, 1845; d. Aug. 16, 1848. 2, *Era Florence*, b. March 11, 1852; m. at Boston, Oct. 12, 1874, Charles E. Staniels; res. E. Concord, N. H.; sec. Eastman Assur. Co. 1, Charlie T., b. May 22, 1876. 2, Mabel Ruth, b. Feb. 14, 1878. 3, Gracie L., b. Sept. 30, d. Oct. 21, 1880. 3, *Alline Atleman*, b. Jan. 15, 1854; m. at E. Concord, N. H., Feb. 1, 1881, John E. Frye. 5, SAMUEL G., b. Nov. 28, 1822; d. Nov., 1879.

III. Nicholas, m. Sarah Smart.

IV. Judith, m. Josiah Burleigh of New Market.

V. Elizabeth, m. Peter Stillings of Bartlett.

VI. Deborah, m. Moses Perkins of New Market.

VII. Esther, m. Joseph Sanborn of New Market.

VIII. Keziah, m. Jeremiah Elkins; (2) Robert Evans. *i.* by 2d m.:

IX. Benjamin, 1764.
X. Mary, m. James Stokes.

337. James Tuttle, b, Feb. 9, 1711; d. July 9, 1790; m. Mary, dau. of Jacob and Martha (Dame) Allen. At time of his dec. he was the largest land owner in Dover.

I. Phebe, b. 1739; d. 1819; m. Seth Jacobs of Bradbury; (2) Benjamin Hanson.
II. Patience, 1742; d. 1770; m. —— Jackson of Durham.
III. Stephen, 1744; d. 1804; m. Abigail Foss of Barrington.
IV. Elijah, 1747; d. 1823; m. Esther Johnson of Barr.
V. Louise, 1749; d. 1822; m. Lemuel Drew; (2) Geo. Foss, bro. of Abigail.
VI. Sarah, 1751; d. 1819; m. Samuel Tasker of Barr.
VII. James, 1753; m. a dau. of Jotham Nute and rem. to Me.
VIII. Eunice, 1755; d. 1799; m. Enoch Jackson.
IX. David, 1758; d. 1828; m. Esther, dau. of Enoch Bunker.
X. Andrew, 1761; d. 1818; m. Abigail Dame and had: 1, JAMES, ESQ., who m. Esther Tuttle.
XI. Mary, 1766; d. 1814; m. Joseph Pinkham.
XII. Judith, 1768; d. 1832; m. Samuel Davis, g. s. of Col. James Davis of Durham.

36. James, b. April 7, 1663; d. May 15, 1709; m. Rose, dau. of John and Rosel (Otis) Pinkham; members of Soc. of Friends among the earliest in Dover; nearly all their descendants have adhered to it. She m. (2) Thomas Canney.

I. Phebe, b, 1706; d. 1776; m. Moses, s. of Humphrey and Esther Starbuck Varney, and had 11 chil.
II. Elijah, b. 1708.

362. Elijah Tuttle, b. 1708; d. 1787; m. Esther Varney.

I. James, b. 1738; d. 1816; m. Rose, dau. of Otis and Abigail Tibbets Pinkham.
II. Benjamin, b. 1742; d. 1812; m. Mary Hussey.
III. Samuel, b. 1747; d. Oct. 8, 1807; serg. in Capt. Perkins' Co., Army of the Rev.; m. Martha Varney.
V. William, b. 1750; d. 1834; m. Anne Hanson. 1, PHEBE, b. Jan. 16, 1783; d. Feb. 23, 1852; m. Stephen Howard. 2, JOSEPH, b. Oct. 15, 1786; res. Dover. He was a Quaker minister nearly 50 years; d. April 29, 1874, a. 87; m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Pinkham. He was selectman of Dover 1821-2-3. 1, *Asa C.*, b. N. Hav. 1816; a Quaker

missionary and teacher among the Modocs; has been twice married and has two sons by 1st wf., and 1 s., now Nov. 1874, 7 mos. old, by 2d wf. 3, ROSE, b. April 29, 1791; m. Nathaniel Jenkins. 4, SARAH HANSON, b. Jan. 7, 1793. 5, IRA, b. Aug. 18, 1795; d. Dec. 3, 1839; school teacher.

Of this fam. was the f. of James Tuttle of Strafford, N. H., who went from Dover neck to S. when a young man. Besides James of Stratford he had son Elijah, and per. other chil. James, grandson, b. about 1770; m. Sarah Clark and had 13 chil. He m. (2) Ruth Atwood, and had 1 child, a dau. Ruth was sis. of Moses Atwood, proprietor of Atwood's bitters.

On the 6th of Oct., 1860, all the children excepting one who had d., a. 5 yrs., met at the house of their brother, Daniel C. Tuttle, in Dover, N. H.; their ages are annexed. Daniel C. was the first to die.

I. Sarah Berry, a. 60 yrs. 11 mos.

II. Daniel C., b. Dec. 15, 1800; rem. to Dover, 1830; d. June 24, 1864. He was Capt. of Infantry, 25th Reg., 2d Brigade, 2d div., N. H. Mil.; com. dated April 25, 1829; m. Sarah Drew. 1, ADELINE A., m. Rufus CURRICE. 2, JENNIE S., d. about 1840; res. 88 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass. 3, MARILLA M., m. Clark T. Berry. 4, ANN M., m. Amos K. Roberts. 5, ABBIE FRANCES, res. 88 Cherry St., Fall River, Mass.

I. Levina Twombley, a. 58.
IV. Elijah, a. 57.
V. James, a. 55.
VI. Lovey Montgomery, a. 53.
VII. John L., a. 51.
VIII. David, a. 49.
IX. Ebenezer, a. 47.
X. Esther, a. 45.
XI. Betsey Dickey, a. 43.
XII. Paul, a. 41.
XIII. Pluma, a. 15.

Footnotes to John Tuttle of Dover, N. H.

20. A fellow passenger in the "Angel Gabriel" with John Tuttle of Dover was John Cogswell "of Chebasco." He had been a merchant in London. He lost considerable property in the wreck. After living ashore some time in a tent he embarked, a passenger, in a vessel commanded by Capt. Galleys, and took up his abode in Ipswich. He had an unusually large grant of land, 300 acres at Chebasco the next Oct., when there were only two families residing in that parish. He was a wealthy and prominent

inhabitant of Ipswich. He d. Nov. 29, 1669, a. about 58. His wife, Elizabeth, d. June 2, 1676; chil.

I. William, b. 1621; dea. at Ipswich, and d. thr. Dec. 15, 1700, a. 81; m. Susanna——. As an evidence of his standing, the historian of Ipswich says that after his d. his wid. sat in the meeting with the minister's wife. His s. John was f. of Nathaniel, f. of Col. Amos, f. of Francis, who d. 1881, in his 91st year. A sis. of Francis, was mo. of Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, Author of the *Wentworth Genealogy*.

II. John, b. 1623; d. 1653, leaving 3 chil.

III. Edward.

IV. Mary, "perhaps," says Savage, "that maid servant of Gov. Bellingham that joined the Boston chh., Aug. 29, 1677;" m. Godfrey Armitage of Boston.

V. Hannah, m. Cornelius Waldo, who moved to Chelmsford, Mass, 1657, and was deacon there. All lived at Ipswich.

VI. Abigail, m. Thomas Clark.

VII. Sarah, m. Simon Tuttle.

VIII. Elizabeth, m. 1657, John Paine.

Besides the above chil. of John Cogswell, the Rev. E. O. Jamieson, genealogist of the Cogswell family, says there was an elder dau. who m. and lived in London.

RICHARD TUTTLE OF BOSTON

Admitted to the church, March 3, 1636. Same month chosen on a committee with Thomas Oliver, Thomas Leverett, William Hutchinson and others, to oversee and regulate the internal affairs of the town. Nov. 5, 1638, he was chosen constable of Boston. Same year he had an allotment of land at Rumney Marsh, Chelsea and Pullen Point, 161 acres.

1638, John Odlen sold his great lot of 84 acres at Rumney Marsh to Richard Tuttell for £29, 8 s.

Jan., 1638-39, Nicholas Willys sold his great lot of 49 acres upland and marsh at Romely Marsh to Richard Tuttell for £30 12 s. 6 d.

May, 1639, Robert Harding of Boston sold his proper allotment at Rumney Marsh, about 50 acres, to Richard Tuttell for £33 5 s. 8 d. He contributed with others for the maintenance of a school teacher. He d. May 8, 1640. For *fac simile* of his autograph, see *Drake's Hist. of Boston*, p. 243. Oct. 31, 1642, Widow Touthill had liberty granted her to remove her windmill into the Fort, which must be placed as Capt. Gibbons directs, and next yr. "the highway already begun for Wid. Tuttell's windmill to the fort, should be laid out 20 feet wide." Anne Tuttle in 1650 had house and lot in Boston and farm at Rumney Marsh.

The lot in Boston that Geo. Griggs mortgaged to Wm. and John Tuttle was bounded on the east by Mrs. Tuttell's lot.

Probably Richard Tuttle had no other children than those who came with him in the Planter. The wid. Dorothy Bill[21] lived at his house and was probably his sister. By order of the court he was to be responsible for her "or anything about her," supposed to mean that he would support her and her children.

I. Anne Tuttle, b. in Eng., 1623.

II. John Tuttle, b. in Eng., 1625; m. Feb. 10, 1647, Mary Holyoke.

III. Rebecca Tuttle, b. in Eng., 1629.

2. John Tuttle, b. in Eng., 1625; called cousin by wid. of John Tuttle of Ipswich. In 1652 he was Constable for Rumney Marsh, and lived there. In 1655, Capt. Robert Keyne, Mr. Edward Hutchinson, John Tuthill, John Doolittle and Thomas Stockton to run the line between Lynn and Boston, and between Charlestown and Boston.

"Perhaps removed to Lynn, maybe freeman there, 1691, possibly that Lieut. of Cavalry that was discharged, 1673."—*Savage*. He m. Feb. 10, 1647, Mary, dau. of Edward Holyoke[22] of Lynn; chil.:

I. Mary Tuttle, b. April 18, 1653; d. Feb. 27, 1728, a. 75; m. Dec. 14, 1672, Caleb Carter of Charlestown. His will proved 1694.

II. Sarah Tuttle, b. 1656; d. Feb. 1, 1719, a. 63; m. Joseph Newell of Charlestown. 1, MARY, d. May 2, 1683. 2, JOSEPH, bap. March 4, 1688. 3, JOHN, June 30, 1689; d. soon. 4, JOHN, Jan. 31, 1692.

III. Rebecca, b. June 17, 1660.

The following are doubtless descended from Richard of Boston, but I am not able at this time to connect and place them.

John Tuttle, Edward Tuttle, Elisha Tuttle, Jonathan Tuttle, freemen of Boston, 1689-90, were probably sons of John and Mary (Holyoke).

Elisha Tuttle, sr., had bap. at Rumney Marsh, Jabez and Hannah, March 11, 1715.

Elisha Tuttle had bap. at R. Marsh, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1724; Elizabeth, April 9, 1727.

Children of Samuel Tuttle, bap. at Rumney Marsh: 1, Abigail, June 10, 1716. 2, Elizabeth, Oct. 26, 1718. 3, Abigail, Nov. 12, 1721. 4, Tabitha, July 12, 1724. 5, Samuel, March 13, 1726. 6, John, Oct. 20, 1728. 7, Mary, Jan. 2, 1731.

Joanna, wf. of Samuel Tuttle, a mem. of the 1st chh. at Malden, Nov. 9, 1746, had bap. by Wm. Lamson: William, b. June 16, 1745. Ann, b. 1744.

Mary Tuthill m. Dea. Thomas Hubbart of Boston. An old gravestone in the "Granary" burying ground in Boston, "to the memory of Mary, wf. of John Tuthill, and to Dea. Thos. Hubbart," has the Devon Tothill Arms. 1, Capt. John Hubbart, m. Elizabeth ——. She m. (2) James Franklin of Boston, printer and Postmaster, with whom Benjamin Franklin, a younger brother, the renowned philosopher, served an apprenticeship. James Franklin d. Feb. 5, 1756. Capt. John and Elizabeth Hubbart had a son Tuthill Hubbart, who was postmaster of Boston, 1770-1.

Zachariah Tuthill, Lieut. of Castle William in Boston Harbor, and one of the founders of the "Brattle st. Church," was brother of the above Mary.

Benjamin Tuttle, b. abt. 1720; m. Mary Turell. Chil. b. in Chelsea, Mass.: 1, Joanna, b. April 23, 1748. 2, Mary, June 12, 1750.

3, Ben., April 16, 1752. 4, Ebenezer, April 17, 1754. 5, Joseph, Aug. 23, 1755. 6, Hulda, Feb. 22, 1758. 7, Turell, July 25, 1759. 8, Edward, Jan. 29, 1762. 9, Martha, June 4, 1764. 10, Daniel, April 11, 1766; m. and had fam. 11, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1770; m. and had fam. 12, James, m. and had fam.

7. Turell Tuttle, b. July 25, 1759, in Chelsea, Mass.; d. Nov. 27, 1831; m. Mary Wilkinson, who d. Nov. 15, 1825; chil. b. in Boston.

I. Mary Turell, b. July 26, 1787; m. Capt. Winson and had 2 chil., who d.; (2) —— Rice.

II. Turell, b. Feb. 15, 1788; m. Mary Pierce.

III. Sally, b. July 22, 1790; m. William Grubb. 1, SARAH ELIZABETH, d. 1845. 2, WM. FRANCES. 3, TURELL TUTTLE.

IV. Eliza, b. May 19, 1792; m. Samuel Cook Bradshaw; had large fam. From Mrs. E. T. Kendall; corner Washington and Decatur streets, N. Y.

V. John, Aug. 21, 1794; d. June 9, 1827; unm.

VI. Benjamin, b. Oct. 10, 1799; m. and d. soon; *s. i.*

VII. Harriet, twin with B., m. Amos Cotting.

VIII. Thomas Wilkinson, Nov. 23, 1801; d. Jan. 4, 1809.

IX. Catharine, May 13, 1805; m. John Tuckerman.

72. Turell Tuttle, b. Boston, Feb. 15, 1798; d. Feb. 9, 1830; m. 1810, Mary, dau. of Abraham and Lois Pierce of Dorchester, Mass., b. Sept. 16, 1794; d. in Phila., Nov. 16, 1878.

I. Turell, b. Dec. 30, 1810.

II. Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9, 1812; m. Wm. Southern; res. Boston; Sandwich Glass Co. 1, MARIA JOSEPHINE. 2, WM. HENRY. 3, MARY ELIZABETH. 4, WINSLOW LEWIS, m. ——. She m. (2) —— Wishlade; res. 311 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2 chil. 5, ELLEN. 6, HORATIO HEWITT. 7, HARRIET CORDELIA.

III. Thomas Otis. d. y.

IV. Harriet Cordelia, b. Oct. 17, 1817; m. Aug. 31, 1845, Geo. T. Hawley of Windsor, Vt., *s. i.;* res. 122 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.; adopted 2 chil. 1, HARRIET C. TUTTLE, child of Turell, 3d. 2, EVA ALICE ROWELL of London, Eng.

V. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1821; d. at sea, a. 19.

721. Turell Tuttle, b. Boston, Dec. 30, 1810; m. in Louisville, Ky., Margaret A. Morrow, 1833; (2) Mary Ann West, b. Mifflin, Allegany Co., Pa.; (3) March 15, 1849, Elizabeth Ann Hillier of Pittsburgh, Pa.

I. Margarette Amelia, July 15, 1837, at Boston; m. at Phila., Aug. 4, 1859, Wm. S. Witham; res. Hanover, Jeff. Co., Ind.; 6 chil. *i.* by 2d m.:

II. Harriet Cordelia, b. Pitts., Oct. 19, 1842; d. Boston, Jan. 5, 1878; m. Louis M. Hallowell of Boston; 2 chil.

III. Joseph West, b. June 1, 1844; killed at Winchester, Va., June 13, 1863; m. Jan. 14, 1863, in Baltimore, Md., Mary Jane Marriott. 1, JOSEPH WEST, b. Balt., fall of 1863. *i.* by 3d m.:

IV. Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 9, 1850; m. Dec. 14, 1876, Henry Drinkhouse. She d. abt. April, 1880. 1, SON, b. Nov., 1879; liv. with Turell Tuttle, 4th.

V. Thomas Hillier, July 31, 1853; d. Feb. 27, 1862.

VI. Emily Maria, July 11, 1855; m. Dec. 14, 1876, Stephen D. McCalla. 1, SON, b. fall of 1877; d. Good Friday morn., 1878, a. 5 mos. and 7 days.

VII. Turell, 4th, Aug. 31, 1857; real est. No. 3838 Lancaster Ave., W. Phila., Pa.

VIII. Anna Louisa, June 1, d. July 22, 1861.

IX. Georgiana Hawley, Oct. 8, 1862; d. Nov. 22, 1865.

X. Josephine, May 10, d. July 6, 1865.

Footnotes to Richard Tuttle of Boston

21. John and Dorothy Bill, son James, a. 23, and dau. Mary, a. 11, came over in the Planter, 1635, and had besides, probably Thomas and Philip. John Bill d. in Boston, 10th month, 1638; believed to be son of John Bill, bap 1575, who appears in London, 1613, as publisher to King James, after receiving the royal license as King's Printer. The name of "Printing House Square" was given to his place of business, still so called, and the *London Times* is printed there. The Am. Bible Society has a number of Bibles with Bill's imprint. His first wife was Anne, dau. of Thomas Mountford, D. D., author of *Mirror of Modestie*, pub. in London, 1621. —*Bill Genealogy*.

22. Edward Holyoke of Lynn was from Tamworth, Warwick Co., Eng., where he m. June 18, 1612, Prudence, dau. of Rev. John Stockton, rector of Kinkolf. His will, made Dec. 25, 1658, gives "to my son Tuttle that £4 that should have been paid yearly to me, but of which I have never received a penny, for the house in Boston, my best doublett and breeches to son Tuttle."—*Lewis' Annals of Lynn*. Inv. £681; John Tuttle and John Doolittle, appraisers.

The father of Edward H. of Lynn was Edward, and is thought to be the same Edward Hollyocke mentioned in the will of Shakspeare's wife's (Anne Hathaway) father, where he is spoken of as having a claim of 20 s. for wood — *N. E. Gen. Reg.*

1. Mary, m. John Tuttle.
2. Susanna, m. Michael Martin, Sept. 12, 1656.
3. Sarah, m. —— Andrews.
4. Eleazer, a prominent and useful man, for whom Mt. Holyoke, Mass., was named, near Holyoke st., in Lynn, where the first Edward owned lands; m. Mary Pynchon. 1, Edward, Pres. Harvard Col.
5. Ann, m. Oct. 17, 1643, Lieut. Thomas Putnam.
6. Elizabeth, m. John Keyser.

Dr. Edward A. Holyoke of Salem, a desc. of the first Edward, d. March 31, 1830, a. 100 yrs. 7 mos.

JOHN TUTTLE OF IPSWICH

Brother of Richard of Boston. The settlement at Ipswich, Mass., was begun in March, 1633, by John Winthrop, jr., (afterwards Gov. of Conn.) and twelve others; who were joined next year by Rev. Thomas Parker and one hundred others from Wiltshire, Eng. John Tuttle joined the settlement the same year that he arrived in the Planter, as appears by the town record in 1635; "a road four rods wide is reserved through John Tuttle's 150 acres east of Mill river to the common." He was made a freeman March 13, 1639; Representative 1644. In 1651 he is called "Mr.," a way being reserved between "Mr. Tuttle's swamp and the ends of the lots."—*Felt's Hist. of Ipswich.* March 13, 1650, John Tuttell of Ipswich, merchant, gave bond for £2000 to Daniel — ffivax and Isaac Legay of London, merchants, to pay £1180 10 s. in provisions and cattle before Nov., 1650, and he consigned to them goods, &c., value £812 3 s. and a penny as per invoice signed by Joanna his wife. The bond was discharged by payment in full in 1652 by Mrs. Joanna Tuttle. He went to Ireland about the time that the disheartened colonists at New Haven were negotiating for the purchase of the city of Galloway in Ireland for a future home. He established himself advantageously there and did not return. He d. at Carrickfergus, Dec. 30, 1656. His wife Joanna followed him to Ireland in 1654. She was before m. to John Tuttle a widow Lawrence.[23] The Dane pamphlet contains a *fac simile* of John Tuttle's autograph. *i.:*

I. Abigail, b. 1629.

II. Symon, b. 1631.

III. Sarah, b. 1633; m. 1654 Richard Martin.

IV. John, b. 1634; m. Mary —— and had: 1, MARY, b. April 23, 1663.

V. Mary, b. 1635; m. Thomas Burnham.

VI. Simon, b. 1637; m. 1659 Joan Burnham; (2) 1663 Sarah Cogswell.

3. Sarah Tuttle, b. 1663; d. Dec. 1, 1666; m. Feb. 1, 1654, Richard Martin.[24] He was a merchant, one of the founders of the First chh., Portsmouth, N. H.; Rep. and Speaker of the House. He m. (2) Martha, wid. of John Denison. She was dau. of Lieut. Gov. Samuel Symonds of Mass., and his wife, who was a dau. of Gov. Winthrop of Mass. He m. (3) Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Sherburne. She had been twice a wid. Her 1st husband was Tobias Landon, m. 1656; (2) Tobias Lear, m.

1667; (3) Richard Martin. He m. (4) Mary Denning, wid. of Samuel Wentworth, and mother of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth of Mass. She d. Jan. 20, 1724-25, and her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Jabez Fitch, a copy of which is in possession of Mark Hunking Wentworth of Portsmouth, N. H.—*Wentworth Memorial, i.* all by 1st m.

I. Mary Martin, b. June 7, 1655.
II. Sarah Martin, b. July 2, 1657; m. John Cutt.
III. Richard Martin, b. 1659; Harv .Col. 1680; schoolmaster and preacher, but never ordained; preached at Wells, Me., and d. 1680.
IV. Elizabeth Martin, b. 1662.
V. Hannah Martin, b. 1664; m. Richard Jose; sheriff, and had 6 chil.
VI. Michael Martin, b. 1666.

5. Mary Tuttle, b. 1635; m. Thomas Burnham of Ipswich; Selectman and Representative, He m. (2) Mrs. Hester (Cogswell) Bishop. He d. May 19, 1694.

I. Ruth Burnham, July 1, 1657; d. y.
II. Ruth Burnham, Aug. 23, 1658; m. June 20, 1678, John Carter of Ipswich. 1, MARY, July 17, 1683. 2, JOHN, Aug. 8, 1685. 3, THOMAS, July 3, 1687. 4, ABIGAIL, March 30, 1689. 5, PHEBE, June 11, 1691. 6, SAMUEL, Oct. 31, 1694. 7, ESTHER, Aug. 21, 1696. 8, JOSIAH, Aug. 3, 1698. 9, JABEZ, Sept. 17, 1700. 10, NATHANIEL, March 4, 1702. 11, BENJAMIN, twin with Nathaniel.
III. Joseph Burnham, Sept. 26, 1660.
IV. Nathaniel Burnham, Sept. 14, 1662.
V. Sarah Burnham, June 28, 1664; m. —— Clark; (2) Meshach Farley.
VI. Esther Burnham, March 19, 1666.
VII. Thomas Burnham.
VIII. John Burnham.
IX. James Burnham, m. a dau. of Dea. Wm. Cogswell.
X. Mary Burnham.
XI. Joanna Burnham.
XII. Abigail Burnham.

55. Sarah Burnham, b. June 28, 1664; m. —— Clark, who d. soon; (2) Aug. 6, 1684, Meshach Farley, b. Eng., 1660; d. 1698. No doubt he is the person named in *Caulkin's Hist. of Norwich, Conn.* "In 1694 and 5, Joseph Safford, Richard Smith, Meshach Farley, Mathew Perkins and Samuel Bishop, all from Ipswich, Mass., bought of Capt.

James Fitch of Norwich, Conn., a tract called the 1800 acre grant, which he claimed as purchaser from the Indian Sachem, Owaneco. Subsequently, Joseph and Jabez Perkins, also of Ipswich, bought a part of the 1800 acre grant of the above purchasers. This was at Newent, (now Lisbon) in the town of Norwich. Josiah, John, Joseph and Wm. Read of Ipswich settled on this tract."

I. Jane Farley, d. March 6, 1692.

II. Meshach Farley, b. June 10, 1685; d. March 6, 1715; unm.

III. Michael Farley, b. Aug. 2, 1686; d. May 9, 1757; m. April 12, 1716, Elizabeth Baker. 1, MICHAEL, *b.* April 24, 1720. 2, ELIZABETH, Oct. 21, 1721. 3, JANE, Oct. 6, 1723. 4, PRECILLA, March 7, 1725. 5, PRECILLA, Feb. 23, 1728. 6, MARTHA, twin with Precilla. 7, MESHACH, April 11, 1731. 8, SARAH, Dec. 17, 1732. 9, REBECCA, Sept. 1, 1734. 10, JOHN, July 9, 1738.

"From the above we have some of the smartest men of the Ipswich branch, such as Gen. Michael Farley of Revolutionary fame —John, who was one of the founders of New Castle, Me., where he and his desc. filled important positions in that section. With few exceptions this branch produce their most brilliant men from Meshach.[25] Jabez comes from this line, and the males are all very prolific, each producing from 15 to 18 children, who scattered to the four quarters of the Union, and so far as I am able to learn prove a credit to their country and name. From this one comes the greater part of the descendants of the first Michael. It seems also to be the most prolific. I suppose the Tuttle blood accounts for it—and produces the most men of note. You may safely draw the outlines of Sarah's descendants very strong and then not overdo it."—*Randolph W. Farley.*

Among the desc. of Thomas and Mary (Tuttle) Burnham was Hon. Nathan Dane, founder of the Harv. Col. Law School. His mother was Abigail Burnham.

6. Simon Tuttle, b. 1637; d. Jan. 1692. In 1678 he had right of commonage at Ipswich; m. 1659, Joan, dau. of Thos. Burnham; (2) 1662-3 Sarah (dau. of John) Cogswell, who d. Jan. 24, 1732.

I. John, m. Dec. 3, 1689, Martha Ward. *i.* by 2d. m.:

II. Joanna, b. Sept. 24, 1664; m. —— Packard.

III. Simon, b. Sept. 17, 1667; m. June 16, 1696, Mary Rogers.

IV. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 24, 1670; m. Samuel (son of Robert) Ayers of Haverhill. He was first selectman and was killed by French and Indians at surprise of the town, Aug. 29, 1708. 1, OBADIAH, Harv. Col. 1710. 2, JOHN. 3, JAMES.

V. Sarah, b. Sept. 3, 1672; called "Mrs.;" m. Nov. 13, 1699, in Ips., Sam'l Ward.

VI. Abigail, b. Oct. 7, 1673; m. April 27, 1690, Philemon Warner.

VII. Susanna, b. May 7, 1675.

VIII. William, b. May 7, 1677.

IX. Charles, b. March 31, 1679; m. —— Burnham.

X. Mary, b. June 12, 1680.

XI. Jonathan, b. June 11, 1682.

XII. Ruth, b. Aug. 16, 1685.

XIII. Another d. soon.

The names of six of the above children of Simon Tuttle are duplicated in the family of William Tuttle of New Haven.

61. John Tuttle, d. Feb. 56, 1716; m. Dec. 3, 1689, Martha Ward; (2) —— referred to as "mother-in law" in deed dated 1731, by Jonathan and Susanna Hale.

I. Martha, b. 1690.

II. Mary, b. July 7, 1696.

III. Susanna, m. Nov. 10, 1729, Jonathan Hale.

IV. William, d. *s. i.* about 1730.

613. Susanna Tuttle, m. at Ipswich Nov. 10, 1729, Jonathan, s. of Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Hale of Bradford, Mass.; b. Jan. 9, 1702. In m. rec. called Susanna Tuttle, jr., Jan. 8, 1731. Jonathan and his wf. Susanna conveyed to their mother-in-law (name illegible in my abstract) all their right in the real estate of their late brother William Tuttle, late of Ipswich, yeoman, being one-fifth part of same, bounded by dower set off to their Grandmother Tuttle and their uncle Simon Tuttle.—*Essex Registry of Deeds* (Vol. 77, p. 43). Chil. b. in Bradford. "A glorious posterity."—*Com. by the late Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL. D.*

I. Elizabeth, b. 1730; m. Moody Chase, Esq., Sutton, N. H.

II. John, M. D., 1731; served in Rev. war as surgeon, Col. of Mil.; res. Hollis, N. H.; m. Elizabeth Hall of Sutton. 1, WILLIAM M. D., served as surgeon in rev. war; father of Thomas Poole Hale, Esq., mem. Boston Com. Council; Mass. Leg.; res. mem. N. Eng. Gen. Soc.; b. Hollis, N. H., April 27, 1810; d. Boston, March 1, 1879.

III. Abigail, b. 1733; m. 1756, Col. William Prescott.

IV. Samuel, M. D. of Oxford, N. H.; m. Mindwell Tillottson.

V. Jonathan, m. Silence Goddard.

VI. Martha, m. Rev. Peter Powers; Harv. Col. 1754.

6133. Abigail Hale, b. 1733; d. Oct. 21, 1821, a. 88; m. 1756, William Prescott, b. Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726; Lieut. in Prov. troops at capture of Cape Breton, 1758; declined a commission in the regular army. In 1774 appointed to command a regt. of minute men, organized by the Provincial Congress, and marched with it to Lexington; arriving after retreat of the British, he proceeded to Cambridge. On the 16th of June, 1775, was ordered to Charlestown with three regiments, and directed to throw up works on Bunker Hill, but Breed's Hill being more suitable, the defences were erected there. The next day Gen. Howe, with a force more than quadruple that of Col. Prescott, after a contest among the most desperate in American annals, and with immense loss, succeeding in dislodging him. Col. Prescott was one of the last to leave the intrenchment, and offered to retake the position the same night if the commander-in-chief would give him two regiments. In 1777 he resigned his command and went home, but in autumn of same year joined the northern army under Gates, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne, his last military service. He was a mem. of the Mass. Legislature several years. He d. Oct. 13, 1795, highly esteemed as an energetic, brave and patriotic citizen. His statue erected within the enclosure of, and near the great monument on Bunker Hill, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies June 17, 1881.

61331. William Prescott, b. Aug. 19, 1762; Harv. Col. 1783, with high honors; taught school in Brooklyn, Conn., and in Beverly, Mass., at the latter place two years, and studied law meanwhile with Nathan Dane, founder of the Harv. law professorship. Invited by Washington to join his family as a private teacher, but declined. Prac. law in Beverly, afterwards in Salem; rep. that town in Mass. Leg., afterwards Senator of Essex Co. In 1805 offered and declined a seat on the bench of the Supreme court of Mass., and again in 1813. In 1809, to relieve himself of a part of his business, rem. to Boston; served several years as one of the governor's council. In 1814 appointed delegate to the Hartford convention. In 1818 appointed Judge of Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk Co., but resigned next year. In 1820 a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of Mass. LL. D. from Harv. 1824, and from Dart. Col.; mem. of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; d. in Boston Dec. 8, 1844, a. 82. Daniel Webster announcing his dec. to the Supreme court, then sitting in Boston, said: "At the moment of his retirement from the bar of Mass., he stood at its head for legal learning and acquirements;" m. Dec. 18, 1793, Catharine Green, dau. of Thomas Hickling, and had seven chil., of whom four d. in infancy.

I. William Hickling Prescott, b. Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796; d. of paralysis, in Boston, Jan. 28, 1859; Harv. Col. 1814. In his last year at col. while in the dining hall a classmate playfully threw at him a crust of bread, which struck one of his eyes and deprived it almost totally of sight. Excessive use of the other eye in study so injured it as to prevent reading for several years. Subsequently it improved and he was enabled to use it many hours of the day; but during the latter part of his life he could read only a few moments at a time, and could hardly see to write at all. Under these circumstances his great historical works were composed. *Ferdinand and Isabella*, 3 vols., 1837, translated into German, French and Spanish; *History of Mexico*, 3 vols., 8 vo, 1847, London and New York; *History of Philip II*, 3 vols., 8 vo. He also wrote brief memoirs of his friends, John Pickering and Abbott Lawrence, and a series of essays, pub. in the *North American Review*, comprising the chief fruits of his studies in French and Italian Literature, on *Moliere*, *Italian Narrative Poetry*, *Poetry and Romance of the Italians*, and others on kindred topics. These were republished in London and New York, in a volume of miscellanies, which have passed through several editions. He was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, and a member of nearly all the principal learned bodies in Europe, and in 1845 he was made a corresponding member of the Institute of France. In person he was tall and slender, with a fresh and florid complexion, and lively and graceful manners. "His personal appearance," says Mr. Bancroft, "was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind the 'beautiful disdain' that lowers on that of Apollo. But while he was high-spirited, he was tender and gentle and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic." He m. May 4, 1820, (his birth-day) Susan, dau. of Thomas C. and Harriet (Linzee[26]) Amory. 1, CATHARINE, b. Sept. 23, 1824; d. Feb. 1, 1829. 2, WILLIAM GARDNER, b. Jan. 27, 1826; Harv. Col. 1844; m. Nov. 6, 1851, Augusta, dau. of Joseph A. Peabody, Esq., of Salem, Mass. 3, ELIZABETH, b. July 27 1828; m. March 16, 1852, James, s. of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, b. Dec. 6, 1821. 4, WM. AMORY, b. Jan. 25, 1830.

II. Catharine Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1799; m. Franklin, s. of Hon. Samuel Dexter, lawyer and statesman, b. 1793; Harv. Col. 1812; d. 1857.

III. Edward Gordon, b. Jan. 2, 1804; Col. of Mil. In 1837 became a minister of the Epis. chh.; d. *s. i.* April 11, 1844, on a voyage to the Azores, and bu. at sea; m.

63. Simon Tuttle, b. Sept. 17, 1657; m. June 16, 1696, Mary, dau. of Samuel Rogers, b. Sept. 10 1672, She was gr. dau. of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, the first pastor of the chh. at Ipswich, 1639; author of "The Simple Cobler of Agawam," a politico-religious satire. His son John Rogers, b. Coggeshall, Eng., 1631; Harv. Col. 1649; was Pres. of Harv. 1682, till d. July 2, 1684. *Blake's Biog. Dict.* says that "Rev. Nathaniel Rogers was educated at Cambridge, Eng., and was a gr. son of John Rogers, the martyr." His wife was a dau. of Robert Crane of Great Cogshall, Eng. Simon Tuttle rem. to Littleton, Mass., 1720, where his desc. are very numerous and the name continued.

I. Sarah, b. Oct. 11, 1697.
II. Margaret, Aug. 24, 1699.
III. Elizabeth Sept. 26, 1700.
IV. Nathaniel; a Nathaniel Tuttle of Littleton, m. Ruth Cogswell, June 2, 1760.
V. Lucy.
VI. Simon.
VII. Samuel, m. Martha Shattuck.
VIII. John, m. Sarah —— .

637. Samuel Tuttle, m. 1729, Martha, dau. Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, first ordained minister at Littleton, Mass., b. Jan. 7, 1712; ancestor of nearly all of the name now (1879) in Littleton, very common there and in the adjoining towns; large families the rule among them. Previous to 1800, 19 families of this name are rec. in L. Sally Tuttle of Littleton m. Feb. 24, 1799, Jonathan Cogswell of L.

I. Samuel.
II. Stephen.
III. Susanna.
IV. Martha, m. May 12, 1752, Joseph Rockwell of Middletown, Conn. (*Mid. Rec.*)
V. Samuel had 23 chil.
VI. Sampson, b. Aug. 29, 1738; m. Submit Warren.
VII. William; William and Sampson had 25 chil., and the three brothers, Wm., Sampson and Samuel, had 48 in all.
VIII. Mary.
IX. Lucy.
X. Jonathan.

6376. Sampson Tuttle, b. Aug. 29, 1738; Harv. Col. 1757; m. April 21, 1761, Submit Warren, b. March 12, 1742; d. June 7, 1815. He d. a. 77; had a large fam., of whom many of the desc. res. in Salem, Mass.

I. Sampson, b. April 19, 1765; m. Sarah Fletcher.

II. Jacob, rem. from Littleton, Mass., to Antrim N. H. He was 3 yrs. Moderator, 3 yrs. Town Clerk, 16 yrs. Representative, State Senator, Councillor and Presidential Elector, and some time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; d. Aug. 20, 1848; m. Betsey, dau. of Isaac and Elizabeth Cummings of Westford, Mass., b. May 25, 1778. 1, BETSEY, b. June 13, 1796; 2, JACOB, b. Feb. 4, 1798; 3, NANCY, b. Jan. 17, 1800; all d. in Sept., 1800. 4, BETSEY, b. July 13, 1801. 5, NANCY, b. April 9, 1803. 6, SUBMIT, b. April 21, 1805. 7, LUCETTA, b. March 1, 1807. 8, LOUISE, b. June 13, 1809; m. Andrew C. Cochran, merch., of Hancock, N. H.; d. Jan., 1849. 9, LYDIA, b. June 1, 1811; m. Henry Griffin of Antrim. 10, JAMES M., b. July 6, 1813; m. Hannah Shedd of Hillsboro, N. H. 11, SUSAN, b. July 17, 1815; m. Henry D. Pierce of Hillsboro (s. of Hon. Benj. Pierce, Gov. of N. H., and bro. of Frank Pierce, Pres. of U. S.) 1, *Col. Frank* of Hillsboro. 12, HARRIET, b. Aug. 3, 1817; m. D. W. Grimes of Cambridge, Mass. 13, ISAAC CUMMINGS, b. Sept. 11, 1820; m. Louisa Low; res. Pocoline, Ill. 14, MARY E., b. May 15, 1823; m. John Shedd of Antrim.

III. Jesse, m. —— Tiffany, a gr. aunt of Tiffany, the jeweler of N. Y. C. 1, JESSE BARR, of Concord, N. H.; learned printer's business of Mr. Hoff and bought the *New England Gazette;* m. ——. 1, *Sarah Tiffany*, has res. in California 27 yrs.; has bro. liv. in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

63761. Sampson Tuttle, b. Littleton, April 19, 1765; rem. to Hancock, N. H., 1785; d. May 24, 1856, a. 91; m. Feb. 24, 1789, Sarah Fletcher of Westford, Mass.

I. Sampson, b. May 16, 1790; d. Feb. 19, 1857; m. May 30, 1820, Mary McAllister of Antrim, N. H. 1, HORATIO. 2, MARY. 3, JONATHAN F. S. 4, LUCETTA, m. Jasper Tenney of Vt. 1, *Charles T.* 2, *Mary A.* 5, SALLY ANN.

II. Sarah, b. Dec. 17, 1793; d. April 13, 1877, a. 84; m. May 10, 1821, Reuben Washburn of Peterboro. 1, GEORGE, m. Abby Cheney. 1, *Frank S.* 2, FRANKLIN. 3, SARAH. 4, MARY. 5, SAMPSON, m. Sarah C. Clarke. 1, *Albert H.* 2, *Lizzie C.* 3, *Annie T.* 6, LEONARD, m. Sarah Wood. 1, *Nellie.* 2, *Alice M.* 7, HENRY, m. Olive ——. 8, ANNA, m. Milo P. Holmes. 1, *Henry.* 9, HARRIET.

III. Remington, b. Aug. 25, 1797; m. April 30, 1829, Lucinda Hartwell of Hillsboro, N. H. 1, RUFUS. 2, HENRY, m. Sarah C. Kim-

ball. 1, *Ella L.* 2, *Geo. Goodhue.* 3, ABIGAIL, m. John H. Felch. 1, *Katie L.* 2, *Edgar.* 3, *Arthur.* 4, OTIS, *m. Alice W. Baldwin;* (2) Nellie J. Baldwin *i.* by 2d m.: 1, *Morris H.* 2, *Alice M.* 5, HARTWELL, m. Harriet Dowling. 1, *Homer R.* 2, *Ralph.*

IV. Anna, b. Oct. 17, 1799.—*Collected by Mary and Sally Ann Tuttle of Hancock, New Hampshire.*

6377. William Tuttle, had a large fam. in Littleton, Mass., of whom:

63771. Joseph Tuttle, b. Sterling, Mass.; m. Mehitable Chase, *i.* 4 daus. 1 s.

I. Dau., m. —— Pannester of Holden, Mass.

II. Dau., m. —— Kendall of Sterling, Mass. 1, HEMAN. 2, JOSEPHUS. 3, DAU. m. James Carter Kittredge, bro. of Gratia; res. Clinton, Mass.; had large fam. of whom: 1. *George Fordyce Kittredge,* res, Adrian, Mich.

III. Dau., m. —— Stearns of Lancaster, Mass.; rem. to W., N. Y.

IV. Sarah, m. Philip Brown a musician of N. Y. C.; sev. chil.

V. Peter, b. 1781; m; Grace Kittredge.

637715. Peter Tuttle, b. Princeton, Mass., 1781; d. in Hanover, N. H., March 13, 1828; a. 47; stud. med. with Dr. James Carter of Leominster, Mass.; grad. Hanover Med. Coll. rem. to Hanover about 1806, and practiced and lectured there. His memory is still held in esteem in H. He m. Grace, dau. of Dr. Stephen and Mehitable Russell Kittredge, who d. in Milford, N. H., March 8, 1879 *i.*:

I. Emeline, b. Sept. 12, 1809; m. Capt. Wm. Low, res. Pleasant Valley or Ville, Wis. 1, CHARLOTTE, b. 1835; m. Geo. Steele, s. of ex-Gov. Steele of N. H., Peterboro; res. Pleasant Valley, Wisc. 2, LIZZIE, b. Sept. 11, 1852; m. June 1, 1872, Robert F. Miller, res. St. Paul, Minn. 1, *Wm. Darwin,* b. Sept. 15, 1876.

II. Erasmus Darwin, Feb. 12, 1812; d. July 2, 1834 at Troy, N. Y., mercht. m. 1833, Charlotte Locke Whitcomb, dau. of John Whitcomb of Hancock, N. H. John Whitcomb was the first Postmaster in Hancock appt. 1806, till d. His wf. was Charlotte Locke of Fitchburg, Mass., a gr. dau. of Rev. Samuel Locke D.D., Prest. Harv. Coll. 1770-73. ADOLPHUS DARWIN, b. 1834; res. Hancock, mercht. succeeded his gr. father Whitcomb as Postmaster of H. on the d. of the latter, two Postmasters in 76 years. He m. Lucy M., dau. of Rev. A. Bigelow of Hancock. 1, *Charles Whitcomb,* now 1882, stud. at Bowdoin Coll.

III. Geo. Fordyce, b. Dec. 27, 1814; had but three months instruction at the common school, and when his f. d. was thrown on his own resources for a living. He is a man of talent and with a good education could have taken a high place. He has filled some town offices every year for 20 years past. Is now notary public for Windsor Co., Vt., and has practiced several years in justice's courts. Is often called upon to speak at Fairs. In 1882 he visited Hanover, N. H. and was at a fam. gathering of the Simonds. He then delivered a lecture before the Grange; subject, *The Pre-historic Race of America.* It is over 30 years since he has seen any of his brothers or sisters; farmer; res. So. Reading, Vt. He communicated this record of Wm. Tuttle's desc.; m. March 23, 1842, Louisa Delano of Boston, Mass. *i.* 1, GEO KITTREDGE, b. Dec. 16, 1843; d. Sept. 20, 1845.

IV. Chas. Bell, b. May 9, 1819; d. Milford, N. H. Dec. 16, 1880; held many offices. 5 years Postmaster of Amherst, Co. seat of Hillsboro Co., N. H. Town Clerk. Sec. Hillsboro Co. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Register of Deeds for Hillsboro Co, 3 years. Sheriff of the Co. 1 year. Asst. Assessor U. S. Rev. Service 10 years "well known and much beloved in N. Hamp." He left Gen. papers of the Kittredge fam. in Milford; m. Lydia Ann Cleves of Mt. Vernon, N. H.; (2) Sept. 4, 1867 Cornelia E. dau. of Leonard and Mary I. Dickey Chase of Milford, N. H.; *i.* by 1st m. 1, CATHERINE A., m. Frank W. Chase of M. half bro. of Cornelia E. *i.* 1, *Leonard Gordon,* b. Feb. 15, 1878. 2, *Edith Tuttle,* b. March 30, 1881. *i.* by 2d m.: 2, MORTON CHASE, b. June 29, 1875. 3, LEONARD MASON, b. Aug. 30, 1877. 4, DONALD DICKEY, b. Aug. 29, 1879.

V. Gratia, b. Feb. 20, 1820; d. Md. Dec. 5, 1868; m. Gilman Wheeler, of Mil. mercht. 1 c. 1, KATIE, m. Wm. M. Orcutt, lawyer, res. Arlington, Mass.

VI. Prentice Kittredge; b. Nov. 13, 1821; served in Union army from July 30, 1861 to July 30, 1864; his bro. Geo. F. Tuttle thinks he held a commission, but is not sure; m. March 5, 1846, Maria L. Dennis of Han., N. H. who d. May 8, 1867; (2) Augusta A. Reddington of Keokuk, Iowa; b. Glens Falls, N. Y.; res. Hamilton, Ill. 1, JESSE, b. July 7, 1860. 2, MARIA LOUISA, b. April 21, 1867. *i.* by 2d m.: 3, GRATIA, b. Jan. 21, 1869. 4, KATE AUGUSTA, May 7, 1872.

VII. Wm. Cullen, b. May 13, 1826; res. Corwinsville, Clearfield Co., Pa.; m. Nov. 5, 1846, Caroline Laws of Peterboro, N. H., who d. *s. i.* Oct. 11, 1850; (2) Ellen Langley, 1 c. 1, MARY JANE, b, Sept. 11, 1862.

637.10. Jotham Tuttle of Ware, N. Hamp., said to have emigrated from Conn.; chil.:

I. Stephen, b. March 10, 1772; m. Sarah Holt.

II. Simon, m. and had s. Jesse; d. in Boston about 1850, and Simon jr., now, 1871; living in Fitchburg, Mass., and has descendants living in Fitchburg, Mass., and has descendants living in East Boston.

III. Jotham, settled in Boscawen, N. H.

IV. Timothy, settled in Tunbridge, Vt.

V. Samuel.

VI. Benjamin.

VII. Olive.

657.10. Stephen Tuttle, b. March 10, 1772; rem. to Western, Vt., 1803; m. Sarah, dau. of Reuben Holt of Amherst, N. H., b. Nov. 19, 1772; d. Oct. 20, 1851.

I. Sarah, b. June 16, 1799; m. —— Chaffee.

II. Ebenezer Holt, b. June 21, 1800; m. Betsey Sherwin.

III. Stephen, b. Aug. 28, 1801.

IV. Reuben, b. Oct. 31, 1806; unm.; res. Western Vermont.

V. Sally, July 11, 1808; d. March 15, 1832.

VI. Polly, may 22, 1810; unm.; res. Sandgrove.

VII. Cyrus, Aug. 13, 1812; res. Wenham, Mass.

VIII. Lanruy, Sept. 25, 1814; m. James Haskell; res. Salem, Mass.

627.10. Ebenezer Holt Tuttle, b. June 22, 1800; "Uncle Ben;" m. Nov. 1823, Betsey, dau. of Jonathan Sherwin of Landgrove, Vt., b. Dec. 13, 1797; d. Oct. 26, 1839; (2) May 15, 1841, Hannah, dau. of John Felton of S., b. Oct. 9, 1809. He is a farmer and lumber miller in Peru, Vt.; *i.*

I. Marcia M., b. Nov. 11, 1824; d. Aug. 7, 1847.

II. Amanda R., b. Jan. 5, 1826; d. July 8, 1828.

III. Kesiah ,b. April 18, 1827; d. Jan. 12, 1865.

IV. Rosetta, b. Sept. 19, 1828; d. Jan. 12, 1847.

V. Wm. E., b. Dec. 10, 1830; m. Jan. 1, 1854, Mary Jane, dau. of Ephraim Hazeltine of Weston, Vt., b. Nov. 11, 1834; *i.* MARY E., b. Sept. 7, 1858.

VI. Sarah Jane, b. June 14, 1832; d. May 2, 1870.

VII. Warren, b. Sept. 19, 1833; d. Feb. 23, 1834.

VIII. Charles W., b. Feb. 9, 1835; m. Sept. 11, 1857, Maria N. Blood, b. Nov. 25, 1840. 1, IRVING, b. Sept. 24, 1862; d. Feb. 9, 1865. 2, EVERETT W., b. April 28, 1867.

IX. George, b. 1837; d. July 2, 1838.

X. Betsey, b .Oct. 26, 1839; m. Aug. 28, 1858, Allen, s. of Moody Roby of Peru, Vt., b. Dec. 1, 1838. 1, MINNIE, b. May 4, 1860. 2, INA BELL, b. Sept. 7, 1863; d. April 12, 1864. 3, HENRY G., b. July 6, 1868. *i.* by 2d m.:

XI. Mary M., b. Sept. 2, 1842; d. Feb. 19, 1862.

XII. Abbie F., b. Dec. 3, 1843; m. Edward, s. of Edward Burnap of Ludlow, Vt., b. April 30, 1834. 1, WALTER, b. July 8, 1864. 2, ARTHUR, b. Nov. 25, 1865.

XIII. Lucy H., b. April 28, 1846.

XIV. Luther M., b. Aug. 4, 1848.

XV. Emma M., b. Nov. 28, 1850.

XVI. Irene M., b. Feb. 22, 1852; m. Nov. 16, 1869, Egbert, s. of Isaac Davis of Sandgrove; b. Nov. 29, 1846.

James or John Tuttle, sup. of Dover, N. H., fam. was a Rev. soldier; had brother Stephen and sons:

I. James.

II. John, b. at Amherst, N. H.; 1777, d. 1849; set in Johnsonsburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; *i.:* 1, JOHN, res. Berlin, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2, LYMAN. 3, RANSOM. 4, HIRAM, res. Cannonsburg, Kent Co., Mich. 5, ORANGE B.

III. Jotham, set. at Sackett's Harbor, after war of 1812.

Simon Tuttle, an old man in 1860, was living in Lincoln, N. H., farmer and tavern keeper. He was from Littleton, Mass.

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638. John Tuttle, m. Sarah ——.

I. Sarah, b. Aug. 26, 1741; d. unm.

II. John, b. July 30, 1743; m. May 2, 1773, Elizabeth Leighton.

III. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 15, 1745; m. —— Wood; (2) John Law; (3) —— Gates of Westminster. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, LOIS WOOD. d. a. 15. *i.* by 2d m.: 2, ELIZABETH LAW, m. —— Dresser. 3, SARAH LAW, m. —— Divoll. *i.* by 3d m.: 4, OLIVE GATES.

IV. Annis, b. March 12, 1747; d. Nov. 19, 1760.

V. Mary, b. May 2, 1749; d. Sept. 18, 1753.

VI. Jonathan, b. Sept. 30, 1753; m. Aug. 6, 1781, Catharine Gray.

VII. Mary, b. Aug. 24, 1755; m. Feb. 12, 1782, Henry Davis.

VIII. Martha, b. Nov. 2, 1757; m. Lieut. Robbins, and d. a. 82.

IX. Annis, b. Aug. 15, 1761; m. Francis White of Concord, Mass., and had 3 sons and 6 daus.

X. Jedidiah, May 29, 1768; m. Lydia, only dau. of Col. John Porter. He was at last divorced from his wife, and d. a. abt. 80.

XI. Dorothy, March 2, 1771; m. late in life, —— Ellis, who d. *s. i.* She d. a. 70, at Potsdam, N. Y., at house of a dau. of her sis. Annis.

6382. John Tuttle, b. July 30, 1743; m. May 2, 1773, Elizabeth Leighton, b. Portsmouth, N. H., March 26, 1752; 13 chil.

I. John Leighton, b. Feb. 10, 1774; Harv. Col. 1796; Justice and lawyer at Concord, Mass.; Postmaster at Littleton, Mass.; County Treasurer and State Senator; appointed, 1812, Lieut. Col. Commandant 9th Regt. Cont. Inf.; made all haste with his command, yet was a little too late to participate in the battle of Sackett's Harbor; appointed Brigade Paymaster, and d. at Watertown, N. Y., July 23, 1813, under very suspicious circumstances, soon after receiving a large sum of Gov. money; supposed poisoned for the purpose of robbery by a woman at whose house he was convalescing from a severe sickness. She was arrested, but during her examination escaped from her guards, rushed to the river, threw herself in and was drowned.—*Hough's Hist. of Jefferson Co.*

II. Abel, July 7, 1775.

III. Silas, b. March 3, 1777; d. Sept. 18, 1778.

IV. Abel, b. Oct. 20, 1778; d. a. 16.

V. Elizabeth Gorham, b. 1780; m. Jotham Hunt; 5 chil. 1, STILL BORN. 2, ELIZABETH ANN HUNT, b. Aug. 1, 1806; d. Jan., 1879; m. Nov. 26, 1833, Seth Chandler Sherman; rem. to Quincey, Ill., and d. three days after her husband; 5 chil., of whom 2 surv. 1, *Ferdinand*, res. Omaha, Neb.; has large fam. 2, *Susanna*, wid. of Jeptha Dudley; has 3 chil. 3, TUTTLE HUNT, unm,; res. Quincey, Ill. 4, THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN HUNT, m. but d. *s. i.* 5, SUSAN HUNT, d. unm.

VI. Sarah, b. March 4, 1782; d. at Groveland, Mass., Nov. 9, 1877, in the 96th yr. of her a. "When I knew Miss Tuttle and Mrs. Fessenden they were at the home of their niece, Mrs. Bullard (1862-3) in Andover, Mass. Miss Tuttle was about 80, her sis. nearly as old; both well educated and cultured ladies, and Miss Tuttle had a very superior mind. She had written a number of successful Sunday school books, and was still prosecuting her literary work, writing for the press. She was so bright and interesting in conversation that students often sought her society. Mrs. Fessenden was less interesting and less gifted,

but both were very good women, though exceedingly unlike in all their characteristics; Miss Tuttle was fat, lively, cheerful and talkative, and a Congregationalist; Mrs. F. was thin, solemn, sedate and reserved, and a devout Episcopalian."—*A. L. Park.*

VII. Andrew, Nov. 20, 1783; d. March, 31, 1784.

VIII. Lydia, June 4, 1785; d. *s. i. at* Wayland, Mass., April 14, 1866, a. 81; m. Sept. 5, 1813, Thomas Green Fessenden, poet and agricultural writer, b. Walpole, N. H., April 22, 1771; d. Boston, Nov. 11, 1837; Dart. Col. 1796; stud. law, but the popularity of a little poem, *Jonathan's Courtship,* led him to the pursuit of literature. In London, Eng., 1803, he pub. a poem, *Terrible Tractoration,* a satire of the Medical Profession. In 1804 settled in Boston and pub. *Democracy Unveiled,* a satire in verse, and other similar pieces; edited *Weekly Inspector* in N. Y. 2 yrs. Prac. law in Bellows Falls 2 yrs., 1812, rem. to Brattldboro, Vt., 1815, and pub. *The Reporter,* a political journal, and edit. *The B. F. Intelligencer,* 1816-22. From 1822 till d. pub. at Boston, *The New England Farmer,* a weekly agricultural journal of great value. He also pub. various treatises on agricultural subjects and edited a *Horticultural Register.* His other writings are: *The Ladies' Monitor,* 1818; *Laws of Patents,* 1822; *Am. Elks Compared,* 1815. — *Drake's Biog. Dict.*

IX. Anna, b. July 20, 1787; d. 1828; m. Oct. 20, 1806, Samuel Jones, Esq. 1, ANNA TUTTLE, b. Jan. 31, 1808; m. June 2, 1829, Rev. Artemas Bullard; 7 chil., of whom only one surv. (1880). 1, *Rev. Henry Bullard,* b. Sept. 23, 1839; now, 1880, of St. Josephs, Mo.; m. Aug. 30, 1870, Helen Maria Nelson; 2 chil., from Whom Hon. Hiland Hall obtained much information about fam. of John and Elizabeth Leighton Tuttle; 3 chil. 1, Anna Leighton, b. Feb. 19, 1873; d. July 16, sm. yr. 2, Helen Nelson, b. Nov. 19, 1874. 3, Alice, b. Oct. 4, 1876.

X. Andrew, Feb. 4, 1789; d. May 27, 1790. 2, SARAH SUSANNA, b. JAN. 15, 1810, d. Dec. 27, 1815.

XI. Susanna, May 27, 1790; d. Oct. 15, 1791.

XII. Susanna, b. Oct. 18, 1791; d. a. 16.

XIII. Eunice, July 20, 1793, d. in childbirth, June 24, 1824; m. July 15, 1819, Rev. Gardner B. Perry. 1, SARAH CAMPBELL, Sept. 2, 1821; m. Peter Parker and had 8 chil., of whom 2 are m. 2, PHEBE, Jan., 1823; m. her cous., Alvah B. Perry, and d. soon after birth of her dau. 1, *Clara,* who m. Geo. Griffin of Phila., and has dau. Ethel. 3, ELIZABETH LEIGHTON, June 4, 1824; m. Burton E. Merrill of Groveland, Mass., *s. i.*

6386. Jonathan Tuttle, b. in Lit., Mass., Sept. 30, 1753; sol. in Rev. Army; rem. abt. 1807 to Landaff, Grafton Co., N. H.; m. Aug. 6, 1781, Catharine Gray of Salem, Mass., Sept. 1862. Chil. b. at Lit.

I. Jonathan, b. Nov. 10, 1782; d. *s. i.* in Lynn, Mass., abt. 1846; taught school most of his life at New Bedford and Lynn.

II. Amos Hardin, b. Oct. 21, 1784; d. Aug. 13, 1791.

III. Catharine, b. Aug. 9, 1786; m. Edward C. Read, who d. *s. i.*, 1850; widow living abt. 1870, in the fam. of Dea. Tuttle at Littleton.

IV. Ashel, July 16, 1788; left home a young man, and never heard from.

V. Horatio, Dec. 22, 1790; d. Dec., 1842, at Barnet, Vt., while temp. absent from home for med. treatment; learned trade of blacksmith at Bath, N. H.; rem. to Littleton, N. H.; thence after three yrs. to Eaton, Lower Canada; returned and abt. 1829 set. in Colebrook, Coos Co., N. H., where he lived and worked at his trade; m. abt. 1812, Betsy Thomas of Acton, Mass. 1, JONATHAN, April 6, 1814; d. Aug. 9, 1843. 2, JOHN LEIGHTON, b. Sept. 22, 1815; d. abt. 1858. 3, CHARLES MARTIN, Feb. 18, 1818; M. D.; res. Littleton, N. H. 4, SOCRATES, Nov. 10, 1819; brought up a blacksmith, but when 21 years of age he and hard work "fell out," resulting in a lasting alienation; taught school in N. J., 1841-4; stud. law; adm. to bar in N. J., 1848. Has since been prominent in N. J. politics (Republican), and twice elected mayor of Paterson, N. J. 5, BETSY, Aug. 9, 1822; dist. for piety; m. E. Harwood. 6, WLILIAM, b. May 8, 1824; machinist; d. at my house (Socrates Tuttle) Jan. 8, 1869. 7, HORATO GATES, April 22, 1827; destiny unknown. 8, CATHARINE GRAY, twin with H. G.; m. —— Nelson, a teacher at Spring Valley, Orange Co., N. Y. 9, MARY, Aug. 23, 1830; m. John Sargent; res. Littleton, N. H.

VI. Amos Hardin, Aug. 10, 1792.

VII. Edward, May 27, 1794.

VIII. Socrates, Nov. 2, 1796; M. D., prac. in Barnet, Vt.; m. 1, MARY, d. in youth. 2, LOIRA, m. Frank Eastman, merchant of Littleton, N. H.

IX. William, Jan. 3, 1799; res. many years at Ann Arbor, Mich; rem, to Kansas; m.; sev. chil. 1, ——, lawyer. 2, ——, doctor;

X. Sarah, March 8, 1804. 1, DAU.

XI. John, Feb. 8, 1807; m. ——, and d. at Wetmore, Lake Co., Mich., leaving wid. and children.—*Hon. Socrates Tuttle, Paterson, N. J.*

6387. MARY TUTTLE, b. Aug. 24, 1755; d. at Grafton, Vt., April 12, 1849, a. 94, m. Feb. 12, 1782, Henry, s. of Benjamin Davis of Groton, Mass., b. Oct. 17, 1758; d. at Grafton, Feb. 9, 1842, a. 84; sol. of the Rev., and was with Stark at Bunker Hill, "behind the rail fence;" 10 chil., of whom:

63871. DOLLY TUTTLE DAVIS, b. March 2, 1792; d. Jan. 8, 1879, a. 87. She was remarkable for amiability, good, strong sense, and the domestic virtues; m. in Rockingham, Vt., Hiland Hall,[27] b. Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795. Spent his boyhood on his father's farm. Admitted to the bar, 1819; Rep. in Vt. Leg., 1827; State's Attorney sev. yrs.; Mem. Cong. 1833 to 1843; Bank Commissioner, 1843 to 1846; four years Judge Supreme Court of Vt. In 1850 Second Comptroller U. S. Treasury; Land Commissioner for California, 1851-4; Gov. of Vermont, 1859-60; Delegate to Peace Congress, Feb., 1861. Author of *History of Vermont*, 8 vo., 1868; LL.D. Univ. of Vt., 1859; res. No. Bennington; 17 gr. chil., 18 gt. gr. chil.

I. Marshall Carter, b. March 7, 1820; m. at Arlington, April 20, 1844, Sophia Baker Deming, b. Arl., Feb. 27, 1820; he d. June 15, 1881. 1, FRANCES HELEN, b. Dec. 20, 1844; m. Nov. 12, 1867, Jonas S. Heartt of Troy, N. Y. He has an iron car wheel foundry at Troy. 1, *Grace*, Sept. 20, 1868; d. July 5, 1869. 2, *Jonas C.*, May 27, 1870. 3, *Frances Hall*, b. March 30, 1874. 2, SAMUEL BAKER, b. Feb. 17, 1846; cashier of the North Bennington (Vt.) Bank (National); m. Oct. 30, 1870, Sarah Fay, dau. of Geo. W. Robinson, b. Oct. 6, 1845, at B. 1, *Deming*, b. Sept. 3, 1871. 2, *Robinson*, April 30, 1875. 3, *Frances*, b. Nov. 27, 1877; d. June 11, 1879. *Samuel Carter*, b. March 10, 1881. 3, SOPHIA DEMING, b. Arlington, Vt., Dec. 13, 1847.

II. Eliza Davis Hall, b. Aug. 29, 1821; m. Nov. 29, 1842, Adin Thayer, jr., merch. at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; d. *s. i.* at Hoosick Falls, Aug. 10, 1843. He m. (2) ——.

III. Henry Davis Hall, b. May 5, 1823; has a clothing and shoe store at No. Bennington; m. March 24, 1847. Caroline Thatcher of Ben., b. Nov. 20, 1825. 1, ELIZA DAVIS, b. Jan. 6, 1848; m. Oct. 24, 1867, Henry T. Cushman, b. Ben., May 16, 1844. Inventor and Patent Agent at No. Ben.; d. May 3, 1877. 1, *Charles Hall,* Nov. 1, 1870; d. April 5, 1877. 2, *Robert Henry*, Aug. 8, 1873; d. April 8, 1877. 3, *Arthur Cushman*, July 19, 1875. 4, *John Henry*, June 13, 1877. 5, *Wm. Carroll*, b. Sept. 5, 1880. 2, CHARLES HENRY, b. March 3, 1853; d. Dec. 11, 1854. 3, CAROLINE THATCHER, b. March 1, 1856; m. Dec. 9, 1874, Frank G. Mattison, b. Shaftsbury, Vt., Aug. 20, 1846; res. Rutland; local editor of Rutland *Herald & Globe*. 1, *Lila Hall*,

Aug. 4, 1876. 2, *Duane Frank*, Feb. 2, 1879. 3, *Robert Henry*, Oct. 12, 1880. 4, HILAND, b. Feb. 28, 1861. 5, WILLIAM CARROLL, b. June 7, 1867; d. May 23, 1877.

IV. Hiland Hubbard Hall, b. Jan. 19, 1825; d. *s. i.* at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1851, of Panama fever, one week after reaching the city, via the Isthmus, where he had remained ten days waiting for a steamer. He was at the time Clerk of the U. S. Land Commission; m. Sept. 19, 1849, Jane A. Waters, b. Ben. She m. (2) 1852, Benjamin Dore, and res. at San F.

V. Nathaniel Blachley Hall, b. Sept. 2, 1826; educ. a lawyer; now (1883) Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent at Jackson, Mich. He served as Major of the 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was in the battle of Gettysburgh; m. Feb. 25, 1850, Martha Bostwick Rouse, b. at Pittstown, N. Y., April 27, 1829. 1, HARRIET BOSTWICK, b. Jan. 7, 1851; m. Sept. 7, 1874, Charles W. Kennedy, b. at Canastota, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1845; Lieut. Commander U. S. N. Has served on the Pacific Coast; Prof. of Math. at N. Acad., Annapolis; now (1880) 1st Officer U. S. Stmr. Quinebaug, of the Mediteranean Squadron. His fam. at Jackson, Mich. 1, *Charles Phillips*, b. I., June 23, 1875. 2, *Nat. Hall*, b. Annap., Nov. 21, 1876. 3, *Robert Livingston*, b. A., Feb. 22, 1878. 2, HILAND HUBBARD, b. Sept. 9, 1852; d. April 24, 1854. 3, HENRY ROUSE, b. Sept. 15, 1879; m. Anna M. Brown at Jackson, April 5, 1882; she d. March 7, 1862. 4, DOLLY, Aug. 22, 1861.

VI. Laura Vanderspiegel Hall, b. Jan. 27, 1828; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1875; m. at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 15, 1846, Trenor W. Park, b. Dec. 8, 1823, in Woodford, Vt.; recd. a common school education; stud. law and prac. in Vt.; rem. to Cal., 1852, and was partner with Gen. Halleck, firm of Halleck, Peachey, Billings and Park of San Francisco, which did a large share of the controversial land title business of the state, and in a few years he had earned enough money, as a lawyer, to invest in real estate, mining and other ventures, which all proved successful.

About 1856 he took charge of the Mariposa estate, then owned by Gen. Fremont, and eventually sold it to an Eastern Co. with a capital of ten millions. About 1863 he returned to the East and bought up the first mort. bonds of the W. Vt. R. R., and afterwards reorganized it under the name of the Bennington and Rutland R. R. He was connected with the purchase of the Emma Mine, and was the chief agent in selling it to English capitalists for five millions of dollars. He kept his own stock, settled with the English stockholders, and as late as last Thanksgiving Day, said to a friend that he considered the mine worth twice as much as he sold it for in London. He was a man who spoke

always with great deliberation, and seemed to weigh his words carefully. With a few friends he secured a controlling interest in the Panama R. R. of which he became Pres., and during the ten yrs. of his connection with it, was the controlling spirit, until he sold it, in 1881, to the DeLesseps Canal Co. for about twenty millions, receiving about four millions for his own share of the stock. He d. at sea, of paralysis, Dec. 13, 1882, on Steamship San Blas, on voyage from N. Y. to Aspinwall. He was Pres. of the No. Bennington Nat. Bank and had a summer res. there. He was an inveterate reader, thoughtful, unobtrusive and of great mental force.—*N. Y. Times;* m. (2) May 30, 1882, Ella, dau. of A. C. Nichols of San F., Cal., b. 1847. 1, ELIZA HALL, b. Ben., Nov. 17, 1848; m. Aug. 30, 1871, John G. McCullough, b. Newark, Del., Sept. 16, 1837; lawyer and Attorney General of Cal.; Pres. Panama R. R.; res. Bennington, Vt. 1, *Hall Park,* b. San F., June 23, 1872. 2, *Elizabeth Laura,* b. No. Ben., July 22, 1873. 3, *Ella Sarah,* b. July 20, 1874. 2, LAURA HALL, b. Sept. 8, 1858; m. at No. Ben., Vt., July 27, 1880, Frederick B. Jennings; res. N. Y. C. 1, *Percy Hall,* b. May 16, 1881. 3, TRENOR LUTHER, b. San F., Jan. 6, 1861; grad. Harv. Col., 1883.

VII. John Vanderspiegel Hall, b. Feb. 10, 1831; lawyer; Clerk of the County and Supreme Court at Bennington; m. Sept. 15, 1860, Nellie Evans Lyman. 1, FLORENCE, July 6, 1861. 2, EDWARD JOHN, July 13, 1866. 3, Adopted, and named CHARLES HALL, b. April 1, 1870; m. (2) Lucinda R., widow of Francis N. Holley of Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 30, 1880; b. July 15, 1837.

VIII. Charles, b. Nov. 18, 1832; wholesale and retail crockery merch. at Springfield, Mass.; m. Sept. 1856, Jane E. Cady, b. Sept. 17, 1833; d. Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 2, 1862; (2) April 19, 1864, at Lake Mills, Wis., Mina C. Phillips (wid. of J. F.), b. July 14, 1836. 1, LAURA VANDERSPIEGEL, March 14, 1858. 2, TRENOR PARK, June 26, 1865; d. B., April 24, 1870. 3, MARY DENSY, Dec. 31, 1871. 4, CHARLES, Aug. 12, 1874.

66. ABIGAIL TUTTLE, b. Oct. 7, 1673; d. Sept. 30, 1756, a. 83; m. April 27, 1696, Philemon Warner, b. Ipswich, Aug. 1, 1675; d. May 6, 1741; s. of Daniel and Sarah Dane Warner.[28]

I. Philemon, b. Jan. 17, 1698.

II. Daniel, b. May 30, 1699; m. Sarah Hill.

662. DANIEL WARNER, b. May 30, 1699; m. Dec. 15, 1720, Sarah Hill, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Sarah (Nutt) Hill, and

granddaughter of Valentine Hill by his wife Mary, dau. of Gov. Theophilus Eaton.

I. Sarah, b. 1725; m. 1740, Henry Sherburne.
II. Daniel, b. 1723; d. in England, 1746.
III. Col. Jonathan, b. 1726; (see note, p. 360, Wentworth Genealogy).
IV. William, b. 1726; d. soon.
V. Nathaniel, b. 1731; d. young.
VI. Samuel, b. 1733; d. young.
VII. William, b. 1734; rem. to Rhode Island.
VIII. Samuel, b. 1737; m. 1761, Elizabeth Wentworth.

6621. SARAH WARNER, b. 1722; m. 1740, Henry Sherburne, b. 1709; H. C. 1728; Clerk Supreme Court (1729-39); Rep. 21 cons. years (1725-46). In 1754, one of the coms. to the congress at Albany. Speaker 1755 till 1766, then app. councillor; d. 1767. Is said to have had 10 sons and 6 daus., and the ages of seven of them, 3 sons and 4 daus., average 67 2/3 years each.

I. Sarah Sherburne, m. 1765, Woodbury Langdon.
II. Hannah Sherburne, m. Sam'l Penhallow. 1, NANCY, m. Judge Richard Evans.
III. Edward Sherburne, aid-de-camp to Gen. Sullvian; killed at Germantown, 1777; unm.
IV. Dorothy Sherburne, b. 1752; m. 1778, John Murdell, jr., s. of Jacob of Portsmouth, N. H., and had 8 chil.
V. Samuel Sherburne, had large fam.
VI. Jonathan Sherburne, H. C., 1776; m. Nancy Perkins of Rye, N. H., and d. 1847, a. 89.
VII. John Sherburne.

66211. SARAH SHERBURNE, m. 1765, Hon. Woodbury Langdon (bro. of Gov. John); del. to Cont. Cong., 1779-80; Councillor 1781-4; Pres. New Hamp. Senate, 1784; Judge Supreme Court, 1783 and 1786-91. He erected for his res. the house afterwards known as the "Rockingham House."

I. Henry Sherburne Langdon, Y. C. 1785; res. near Boston; d. in Cambridge, 1858, a. 91; m. Ann, sis. of Gov. Wm. Eustis of Mass.
II. Sarah Langdon, b. 1771; m. Robert Harris.
III. Caroline Langdon, m. Gov. Wm. Eustis of Mass., b. 1753; H. C., 1772; Gen. Rev. army; rep. Mass. Leg. 1788-9; mem. Cong. 1800-5, and 1820-3; Sec. of war 1809-12; Minister to Holland, 1815; Gov. of Mass., 1823, and d. in office 1825.

IV. Catharine Whipple Langdon, m. Hon. Edmund Roberts.

V. Walter Langdon, m. Dorothea, dau. of John Jacob and Sarah (Todd) Astor of N. Y. C., both dec. Her bro., Wm. B. Astor, made a compromise with the heirs of his sister Dorothea to avoid contest of his father's will, who at time of his dec. was the richest man in America. 1, JOHN JACOB ASTOR. 2, SARAH, m. Robert Borell. 3, ELIZA ASTOR, m. —— Wilkes. 4, LOUISA D., m. Oliver DeLancy Kane, and had: 1, *Emily Astor,* m. Oct. 3, 1876. Augustus Jay, b. Oct. 17, 1850; Harv. Col. 1871; "honor man;" Col. Law School, 1876. 5, WALTER. 6, CECELIA, m. —— Nottbeck. 7, WOODBURY, d. y. 8, EUGENE, d. y.

662112. Sarah Langdon, b. 1771; d. 1860, a. 89; m. 1795, Robert Harris.

I. Sarah Sherburne Langdon Harris, m. Thos. W. Wyman, Capt. U. S. N. 1, DAU., d. y. 2, ROBERT HARRIS, Com. U. S. N. and in 1876 Sup. of the Hydrographic office, Washington, D. C.

II. Mary Ann, d. 1867; m. Capt. Nath. Giddings Dana, U. S. A.; W. P. 1814; d. at Fort McHenry 1833; (2) Chas. Hazen Peaslee, b. N. Hamp. 1804; Dart. Col. 1824; Adj.-Gen. of the State 8 yrs.; Collector of Customs, Boston 4 yrs.; Mem. Cong. 1847-53; d. 1866. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, MARY ANN, m. Wm. Walla. 2, NAPOLEON JACKSON TECUMSEH, 1822; W. P. 1842; officer in Reg. army; Maj. Gen. of Vols.; resigned at close of rebellion; m. Susan Sanford of St. Louis, Mo. 1, *Mary Langdon,* 1845; m. John C. Tidball; W. P. 1848; Major 2d U. S. Art.; Brev. Maj.-Gen. Vols. 2, *Chas. P.,* b. 1849, H. C. 1871. 3, *Alfred Samuel, M. D.,* N. Y. C. 3, MATILDA, unm. 4, JULIA VAN NESS, m. Jeremiah Page Whipple, whose sis. m. Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore of N. Hamp. 1, *Napoleon Dana.*

662114. Catharine Whipple Langdon, m. 1808 Hon. Edmund Roberts of Portsmouth, N. H.; mercht. He was a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, who when Prest. sent Mr. Roberts to make treaties with Japan, Muscat and Siam. He succeeded in the two latter countries, but soon died. His s.-in-law, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, has written a book containing a biography of Mr. Roberts and copies of valuable papers connected with his Japan expedition—pub. by the Harpers.

I. Catharine Whipple, b. 1810; d. Cambridge 1869; m. 1836 Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, D. D., LL. D., b. H. C. 1826; Plummer Prof. Christ. Morals; H. C. 1860 and preacher to the University.

II. Sarah, b. 1812; m. 1858, James Boyle, M. D.; *s. i.*

III. Harriet Langdon, b. 1814; m. 1834, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., b. Sharon, Conn., 1807; Union Col. 1825; M. C. 1837-9; Judge Supreme Court N. Y. 1, ANNA FENN, b. 1840; m. in Albany 1866, Hon. J. V. S. Pruyn, LL. D.; M. C. for Albany. 1, *Harriet Langdon*, b. Wash. 1868. 2, MARY, b. 1845; m. 1873 Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany. 3, CATHARINE LANGDON, b. 1846; m. Gen. Selden Erastus Marvin of Jamestown, N. Y.

IV. Marienne Langdon, b. 1816; m. Chas. E. Perry of Delhi, N. Y.

V. Ann H. Langdon, b. 1819; m. 1841, Truman H. Wheeler of Delhi, N. Y. 1, WM. KNOX, b. 1843. 2, CAROLINE ROBERTS, 1845. 3, SARAH AUGUSTA, 1846; m. Henry B. Seeley, Lieut. Com. U. S. N.

6628. SAMUEL WARNER, b. 1737; Capt.; m. 1761, Elizabeth, dau. of Hunking Wentworth, b. 1739; d. 1793.

I. Daniel, b. 1765; d. unm.

II. Elizabeth, b. 1767; d. 1846; m. 1792 Nath. Sherburne. 1, JOHN NATHANIEL SHERBURNE, b. 1793; d. 1859; only child m. Eveline, dau. of Capt. Charles Blunt. 1, *Eleanor*, m. Gen. Dan. W. Whipple. 2, *Clarissa*, m. Gen. Dan. W. Whipple, W. P. 1841; Maj.-Gen. N. S. A.; wounded at Chancellorville, Va., and d. of wounds May 7, 1863. 3, *John Pitts*, Maj. U. S. A. 4, *Elizabeth*, m. Capt. Pearce Wentworth Penhallow, s. of Hunking, b. 1817.

III. Abigail Warner, b. 1768; d. 1803; m. Capt. Benj. Conner. 1, MARY M. W., b. 1797; m. Capt. Thomas J. Harris, who d. 1838. 1, *Elizabeth Mary*, m. Elisha J. Tucker of Boston. 2, *Mary*, m. John E. Shuckford. 3, *Margaret Pitts*, m. Philip Aubin. 6, *James Duncan*, officer in 30th Regt. Mass. Vols.; drowned in Miss. River 1862. 7, *Joseph Whipple*, Lieut. U. S. N.; d. 1861 on board U. S. ship Lancaster in Panama Bay. 2, JONATHAN WM. CONNER, b. 1794. 3, CHAS. WARREN CONNER, b. 1802. (See *Wentworth Gen.* for a full record of descendants of Philemon and Abigail Tuttle Warner.)

69. CHARLES TUTTLE, b. March 31, 1679; m. —— Burnham.

691. CHARLES TUTTLE, b. 1708; m. Anna Jewett. The descendants of Charles were remarkable for natural piety and sweetness of disposition.

6911. CHARLES TUTTLE, b. March 1, 1749; d. 1826; m. Lucy Dodge, b. June 10, 1749; d. a. 94 years.

I. William S., b. Sept. 1, 1771; m. Lucy Dodge.

II. Sarah.
III. Seth.
IV. Jedediah.
V. Charles. 1, MARY, employed in the Bible House to sew Bibles at $1 per day, and was discharged for refusing to sew novels.—*Correspondent.*

69111. WILLIAM S. TUTTLE, Sept. 1, 1771; d. April 21, 1851; rem. from Hamilton, Mass., abt. 1800, and to Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., O., 1807. Wm. and his father lived in separate houses on the northern declivity of "Tuttle Mountain," to which they gave name (*Whiton's Hist. of Antrim*); m. July 2, 1792, Mary Woodbury, b. March 4, 1773; d. Sept. 25, 1839.

I. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1893, in Ham., Mass.; d. 1843; m. Dan. Dudley, res. Austinburgh. Ashtabula Co., O. 1, MILTON. 2, MARY ANN, m. —— Harvey. 1, *William.* 2, *Henry.* 3, *Harrison.* 4, *Dau.* 3, MARTHA. 4, WILLIAM, m. Sarah ——; res. Barnesville, Lake Co., O.; 3 chil. 5, SOPHIA. 6, LOIRA, m. —— Daniels; chil. rem. West.

II. William, b. Jan. 20, 1795, in New Boston, N. H.; d. Nov. 11, 1859; m. June 20, 1822, Lettie M. Montgomery, b. Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., Nov. 30, 1804; res. Geneva, Ohio. 1, PHILEMON MONTGOMERY, Nov. 19, 1823; when 15 months old he told his mother that he would die and she would have no Philemon, and that she would have another Philemon. 2, MARY ANN DODGE. May 23, 1826; m. July 3, 1844, Anson Smith. 3, PHILEMON MONTGOMERY, 2D, Dec. 2, 1831; he used to pray when 5 years of age; m. Esther English; set, in High Forest, Olmsted Co., Minn. 1, *Edna Pauline.* 2, *Burr Wilson.* 3, *Sherman.* 4, *Sheridan,* twin with Sherman. 5, *Harry.* 6, *Hiland Hall.* 7, *Edgar,* d. a. 4 mos. 4, PHILETUS WOODBURY, June 22, 1834; m. Aug. 20, 1857, Polly Frisbie; res. Geneva. 1, *Freddie,* June 20, 1858. 2, *Mary,* April 19, 1860. 3, *Martha,* Sept. 12, 1866. 5, PHILANDER WHITEFIELD, July 1, 1840; m. Dec. 31, 1859, Addie Bowers. 1, *Vina Hall,* b. Dec. 2, 1869.

III. Charles, March 27, 1797; m. Dec. 16, 1818, Celina Bishop, who d. Jan. 21, 1839; (2) Mrs. Laurana L. Crawford, Feb., 1841. He is a farmer. Gave permission to a tramp to sleep in his barn; hay all in; grain all threshed and some of it bagged; size of barn 40x50; an adjoining one, 50x50; in the night tramp lit his pipe and both barns destroyed with all contents except tramp; no insurance; loss $2,000; tramp afterwards caught searching a bureau; arrested and discharged. 1, LOIRA G., Nov. 16, 1819; d. June 4, 1833. 2, LORINDA F., Sept. 15,

1821; d. Nov. 5, 1837. 3, LEVI E., Jan. 8, 1823; d. Nov. 15, same year. 4, HARRIET M., Nov. 8, 1828; m. Dec. 30, 1855, Freeman Foster, and had 5 chil.; fam. ret. to Penn. 5, WILLIAM, Nov. 4, 1829; d. April 4, 1839. 6, ALMIRA C., March 25, 1830; m. June 2, 1853, Lewis Wheeler. 1, *Frank.* 7, CHARLES, April 28, 1833; m. Dec. 30, 1858, Ursula Connor; res. Geneva, O. 1, *Eddie A.*, Oct. 4, 1859. 5, *Ida,* June 5, 1861. 3, *Dora,* Dec. 16, 1862. 4, *Addie,* Feb. 24, 1866. 5, *Earl,* Nov. 12, 1869. 8, NATHANIEL B., Feb. 28, 1838; m. March 4, 1861, Celia Wolcott. 1, *Katharine,* Jan. 9, 1862. 2, *Willie,* Aug. 29, 1863. 9, CELINA W., Sept. 21, 1839; m. at Harpersville, O., Horace Hickox. 1, *Freeman S.* 2, *Dothar M.* 3, *Charles E.* 4, *Freddie N.* *i.* by 2d m.: 10, LURANA L., b. Nov. 30, 1841; d. Dec. 12, 1862. 11, CAROLINE, March 20, 1843; d. Sept. 3, 1845. 12, JOHN CRAWFORD, May 5, 1845; d. May 1, 1846.

IV. Anna, b. July 9, 1799, in Antrim, N. H.; m. Comfort Wetmore of Middletown, Conn.; set. in Ashtabula, O.; rem. to Madison, O. One Sunday evening, while absent at church about four miles, leaving the children in charge of a little girl they had taken to live with them, their house took fire and a little granddaughter visiting them perished; the others were saved. It is related that this little girl talked much during the evening of a little brother who had d. a short time before. 1, JOSIAH, m. Priscella Humphrey; (2) — Cunningham, res. Madison, O. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, *Horace,* and *i.* by 2d m.: 2, BARNET, m. Calista Morse; (2) Mrs. Ann Calender. 1, *Walter.* 2, *Ella.* 3, *Frank,* and 2 others by 1st m. 3, SAMUEL A.

V. Barnet Woodbury, Dec. 20, 1801; m. Maria Hecock; set. in Thompson, Granger Co., O. 1, DEVLIN. 2, MARIA ANN, d. June 15, 1859. 3, NOAH, d. Oct. 6, 1840. 4, BETSY, m. —— Dater, and had 2 chil.; res. Thompson, O. 5, WILLIAM, m. Letta M. Turner. 6, JOHN. 7, FLETCHER.

VI. John Safford, Dec. 4, 1803; m. Eleanor Hinton; (2) ——; set in Pa.; one child by each wife, and adopted one.

VII. Martha S., Sept. 1, 1805.

VIII. and IX. Twins not named.

X. Mary Woodbury, June 20, 1811; m. 1832, Orrin Blakeslee; res. Austinburgh, Ohio. 1, BARNET, m. Almira Bishop, "in the far West." 1, *Clara.* 2, *Mary.* 2, MARIETTA, m. Miles Hotchkiss; res. Geneva, Ohio., 1 child. 3, MILES, m. Ellen Montgomery; res. Aust., and had *Herman* and *Seth.*

Several families removed early from Ipswich, Mass. to Eastern Conn. Some of William Tuttle's descendants also went there from New

Haven. The branch below undoubtedly belong to the Ipswich or the New Haven race, probably the first.

At Wellington, Conn., d. Mr. Jonathan Tuttle in the 94th year of his a. He survived the wife of his youth only 7 months, who at the time of her dec. was far advanced in her 93d year.—*American Museum for Nov.*, 1788.

Sarah Tuttle, m. Abel, s. of Matthew Huntington of Mansfield, Conn.; b. Dec. 24, 1748; d. in Wellington, Conn., 1790; *i.*: 1, Matthew Huntington, killed by lightning in the house of his uncle Jonas Huntington. 2, Gurdon Huntington, removed to Batavia, N. Y., and became wealthy; m. and had fam.; a son Gurdon res. in Rochester.—*Huntington Genealogy.*

Eveline Tuttle, b. Aug. 27, 1806; d. Dec. 2, 1833; m. May 1825, Appolos Huntington, b. Tolland, Conn., Nov. 14, 1798. He m. (2) Nov. 3, 1836, Deborah Rowland, res. Sandusky, O.; *i.*: 1, Mary Louisa Huntington, b. June 24, 1826; d. Jan. 21, 1834. 2, Eveline Cornelia Huntington, Jan. 29, 1828; m. Henry H. Smith and had 1 s., dec.; res. Rodman, Jeff. Co., N. Y. 3, Laura Bulkley Huntington, Sept. 20, 1829; d. March 30, 1852. 4, Geo. W. Huntington, b. Aug. 24, 1831; d. Aug. 24, 1832. 5, Elizabeth S. Huntington, b. July 4, 1833; d. Sept., 1847.

Jonathan Tuttle, b. about 1747 in Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., where he lived and d. He was crossing a stream on a log, axe in hand, when he fell into the water, cutting his knee with the axe, and was drowned. He m. Mehitable Joyce. She m. (2) Hiram West, and d. about 1840.

I. Jeremiah Joyce, b. Oct. 13, 1770; m. Patty Griswold.

II. Jonathan, b. Jan. 23, 1772; m. Anne Battle.

III. Chester, res. Augusta, Onedia Co., N. Y.; rem. to Chautuaqua, Co., N. Y., where he was killed by fall from a tree. He had lived several years with his bro. Jonathan in Vernon, N. Y.; m. Betsy Cowdin. 1, ICHABOD. 2, WILLIAM C. 3, ROSANNA.

IV. Ichabod, d. at Vernon, N. Y., about 1807.

V. Elisha. went to sea and was never heard of after.

VI. Mehitable, m. Varnum Gardner and had five or six children.

1. Jeremiah Joyce Tuttle, b. Oct. 13, 1770; d. Rutland, N. Y., July 14, 1857, a. 87; bu. in Watertown cemetery. When about 6 years of a. was taken by Dea. Battle to his house in Tyringham or Lee, Mass. He

m. Feb. 9, 1806, Patty Griswold of Vernon, N. Y., sister of Col. Amos and aunt of John A. Griswold[29] of Troy, N. Y.; *i.* in Vernon, N. Y.

I. Franklin, b. Feb. 18, 1807; d. Sept. 26, 1849, bu. at Salisbury, N. Y.; m. Jan. 16, 1831, Parmelia Lamb, and had: 1, FRANKLIN J. 2, EMILY P., m. —— Gaines, both dec. 3, HARRIET FRANCES, m. C. F. Warner of Kansas.

II. Frederick, b. Oct. 26, 1808; m. Aug. 6, 1846, Mrs. Mary M. Norton (nee Bulkley); res. 155 Mich. Ave., Chicago; 1 child, FREDRICK B., b. Dec. 29, 1847.

III. Louisa, b. Feb. 26, 1810; d. March 22, 1857; bu. at Salisbury, N. Y.; m. Oct. 1, 1832, Erasmus D. Munson; chil.: 1, FREDERICK, d. 1865. 2, MARIA LOUISA, m. James Cook 1866. 3, MARTHA, m. James Pratt 1868.

IV. Edwin, b. Sept. 16, 1811; m. Jan. 3, 1839, Hannah Dibbell; res. 130 Douglass Place, Chicago; chil.: 1, LIBBIE A., d. April 6, 1844, a. 3 yrs. 2, EMOGENE A., d. Sept. 25, 1859, a. 17 yrs. 3, LUCIUS, b. June 15, 1849. 4, JULIUS, twin with Lucius.

V. Lucius Griswold, b. June 18, 1813; m. Aug. 1, 1844, Sarah Green; (2) Lue Thompson, res. 589 Lake st., Chicago; chil.: 1, WM. HENRY. 2, CARRIE. 3, CLARENCE.

VI. Nelson, b. Oct. 19, 1814; m. April 9, 1845, Lucy A. White, b. July 27, 1826, youngest *i.* of Hon. Geo. White of Rutland, N. Y., who was in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. She d. May, 1852. He m. (2) Charlotte Emerson; res. 153 Michigan Ave., C.; chil. by 1st m.: 1, MARIA LOUISA. 2, LUCY A.; chil. by 2d m., 2 sons and 2 daus. A Nelson Tuttle of Chicago, grad. Y. C. 1881.

VII. Almeda Wetmore, b. March 1, 1816; m. March 20, 1860, Benjamin Hadcock, res. 301 State st., Watertown, N. Y.

VIII. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 19, 1817; d. Dec. 13, 1866; m. March, 1846, Renew Pierce. *i.*: WM. PIERCE, b. Nov. 4, 1868.

IX. Hiram West, b. Sept. 20, 1820; d. Dec. 13, 1866; bu. at Waterbury Cem., N. Y.; m. Sept. 11, 1850, Laura Scott, and had 1 dau., m. to H. B. Heath.

X. Henry K., b. May 14, 1822; d. Feb. 19, 1839, bu. at Salisbury, N. Y.

2. JONATHAN TUTTLE, b. Jan. 23, 1772; when his f. d. he went to live with Ithiel Battle in Berkshire Co., Mass.; rem 1802 to Vernon, N. Y. In 1813 sold his farm, and rem. to Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; d. North Adams, N. Y., June 19, 1814. He was one of the proprietors of a large woolen factory in Glendale. He m. Annie, eldest

dau. of Ithiel Battle, b. Jan. 5, 1780. After his d. wid. returned to Berkshire Co., 1815; d. Jan. 29, 1866; chil. b. Tyringham, Mass.

I. Chester, Nov. 30, 1795; d. 1856 in N. Y. C.; m. about 1821, Wealthy Caswell of Watertown, N. Y., who d. sev. years before her husband, and bu. at Carbondale, Pa.; chil. b. in Lee, Mass. 1, EDWIN LATHROP, Feb., 1822; unm.; res. Auburn, N. Y. 2, AUSTIN BROOKS, b. March 10, 1827; m. May 7, 1863, Mary E. Tibbles, b. in Auburn, July 30, 1827; *s. i.*; res. A. 3, MARSHALL MILES, b. 1832;-m. in Lee; res. A. 4, NANCY, b. Aug. 2, 1824; d. July 4, 1869; m. Jan. 23, 1844, Jonas White, Esq., ex-mayor of the city of Auburn, b. Aug. 14, 1813, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; chil. b. in Auburn. 1, *James L.*, July 21, 1846. 2, *Ida*, July 20, 1848; d. Feb. 16, 1849. 3, *Frank M.*, Dec. 1, 1850. 4, *Frederick R.*, July 11, 1853. 5, *George*, Aug. 27, 1855. 6, *Henry E.*, May 10, 1857; d. at Suspension Bridge, Jan. 2, 1867. 7, *Willie G.*, Jan. 15, 1859. 8, *Zella*, Aug. 20, 1863. 9, *Charles*, b. in Hamilton, Canada, Sept. 16, 1867. 5, CAROLINE SOPHIA, 1837; m. —— Brown; res. Dixon, Ill.; chil., 2 daus. 6, ADELAIDE, d. a. 3 yrs.

II. Nancy, b. Feb. 14, 1798; d. unm. at Redfield, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1814.

III. Chauncey, b. June 8, 1800; m. in Lee, Mass., Dec. 4, 1823, Phebe Bradley, b. April 13, 1803; chil. b. in Lee. 1, JANE ANN, Sept. 3, 1827; d. in Sandisfield, Mass., Feb. 21, 1861; bu. in Lee; m. Nov. 24, 1850, Hiram Bliss of Lee; chil. 3, ss., 1 dau. 2, IRA NYE, b. Dec. 12, 1829; m. Nov. 17, 1857, Eliza S. Wright of Monterey. 1, *Frank Wright*, b. April 8, 1859. 2, *Frederick Bradley*, Sept. 28, 1860. 3, ARMINIA, b. Feb. 4, 1831; m. Henry Ball of Lee (dec.); chil.: 1, *Ida Jane*, b. Sept. 8, 1853. 2, *Ira Solon*, March 30, 1857. 4, CHAUNCEY BRADLEY, b. March 24, 1833; res. Milan, O., 1850; d. Sept. 4, 1851. 5, CHARLES HENRY, b. June 14, 1835; m. Emeline Cummings of Canaan, Conn.; res. Pittsfield, Mass. 6, LUCY, b. June 8, 1837; m. Oct. 5, 1864. Wm. Henry May, a machinist; res. Pittsfield; *i.*: 1, *Minnie*, July 6, 1867. 2, *Wm. Henry*, Aug. 30, 1869. 7, WILLIAM, Sept. 22, 1839; d. Dec. 19, 1860, unm.

IV. Ithiel Battle, b. Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1802; had charge for several years of a large woolen factory in Lee; rem. to Wellington, O., 1838; d. Sept. 7, 1857; m. 1822 in Goshen, Conn., Rhoda S. Miner, who d. in Pittsfield, O., 1869. 1, HENRY, b. 1825; drowned July 4, 1834. 2, STEPHEN, d. a. 3 yrs. 3, LUTHER. 4, FREDERICK.

V. Armenia V., b. Jan. 10, 1895; d. Sept. 3, 1854; m. in Lee, Mass., Nov. 29, 1832, John T. Fenn of Stockbridge, Mass. 1, GEORGE, b. June 28, 1834; d. inf. 2, ESTHER ANN, June 23, 1835; d. Aug. 28,

1859. 3, JAMES, July 19, 1838; d. Aug. 8, sm. yr. 4, JOHN THOMPSON, July 24, 1842; has great musical talent; has practiced the organ and piano from childhood, and spent several years in Berlin, Prussia, in study of music.

VI. Sophia, b. Sept. 14, 1807; d. April 4, 1845; m. Milo J. Whiting of Lee, Mass., who d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1868; *i.*: 1, HENRY BENJAMIN, grad. Union Coll.; M. D.; res. Troy, N. Y. 2, JAMES, d. y. 3, JULIA, d. a. 17. 4, GEORGE. This fam. rem. to Troy, thence to Amsterdam, N. Y.

VII. Almira, b. April 5, 1810; m. in Lee, June 9, 1831, Lucius Lyon of Woodstock, Conn.; rem. May, 1835, to Chandlersville, Ill., where he was killed by a horse, 1838. She m. (2) April 29, 1841, —— Marcy. *i.* by 1st m.: 1, FRANCES ARMENIA, b. Stafford, Conn., Nov. 24, 1832. 2, SOPHIA ALMIRA, b. Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 23, 1836. 3, LOVINIA CHILD, b. Sangamon, Ill., April 20, 1838. *i.* by 2d m.: 4, DWIGHT STACY, Sept. 1, 1846. 5, WM. EDWIN, Feb. 27, 1849. 6, CORNELIUS, Jan. 2, 1844; d. June 30, 1845. 7, A DAU, liv. in London, Eng. 8, A SON, in Troy, N. Y.

VIII. John Mills, Nov. 26, 1812; m. in Canaan, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1832, Mary Magraugh, rem. to Wellington, O., 1836; b. Sept. 11, 1813; d. Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1841, dau. of Jeremiah and Sally (Leavenworth) Magraugh. He m. (2) ——. 1, ELIZABETH, March 26, 1834. 2, MARY ANN, April 8, 1835. *i.* by 2d m.: 3, CAROLINE ALMIRA, Jan. 6, 1844. 4, ARTHUR HENRY, July 17, 1847.

Footnotes to John Tuttle of Ipswich, Mass.

23. The Lawrence Genealogy with a strange obtuseness calls John Tuttell's wife "foster mother" to the Lawrence children. In 1659 she writes to Geo. Giddings as her son and so calls John and Simon Tuttle and John Lawrence; John Tuttell, aged 33 yrs. in 1659, which identifies him with Richard's son of that name, she calls her cousin (nephew). Besides William, John and Jane, wife of Giddings, she had a son Thomas Lawrence who came afterwards. They were from St. Albans in Herts. — *Savage.*

George Giddings settled at Ipswich and d. June 1, 1676. He was Deputy to the General Court 1641, '54 '9, '60, '1, '3, '4, '8, '72 and '75. Long a ruling elder of the 1st church.—*Felt's Ipswich.*

William and John Lawrence rem. from Ipswich to Long Island and were patentees of Flushing in 1644. William was a magistrate and military officer; d. 1680; next year his widow Elizabeth (his 2d wife) a dau. of Richard Smith, m. Sir Phillip Cartaret, Gov. of New Jersey, who founded Elizabethtown and gave it her name. After his dec. she m. a 3d husband.

John Lawrence of New Amsterdam (N. Y.) 1663; Alderman 1665; Mayor 1672; one of his Majesties Council 1674 and so by successive appointments to 1698; again Mayor 1691 and '92; Judge of Supreme Court of the Prov. of N. Y. 1693 until dec. 1699; Sheriff of Queen's Co. 1681; Alderman 1680 to '84 and 1665 to '72. *i.:* 1, Joseph, d. *s. i.* 2, John, d. *s. i.* 3, Thomas, d. *s. i.* 3, Thomas, d. *s. i.* 4, Martha, d. *s.i.* 5, Susanna, d. *s. i.;* m. Galnic Minville one of the Council of the Province and Mayor of New York; (2) Wm. Smith, Alderman. 6, Mary, m. Wm. Whitingham, Harv. Col. 1660; for posterity see Mass. Hist. Soc. Col.; had among others: 1, *Mary*, distinguished for literary acquirements and for benefactions to Harv. and Yale Col.; d. 1739; m. Gurdon Saltonstall, Gov. of Conn. Thomas Lawrence did not leave Ipswich till after his brothers. He bought the whole of Hell Gate Neck along the East River from H. G. Cove to Bowery Bay.—*N. Y. Gen. Rec. July*, 1872.

From one of these brothers was desc. John Lawrence, Alderman of N. Y. 1762 to '65, and Richard Lawrence of N. Y. who d. in 1816. The children of Richard Lawrence were: 1, John, b. about 1750; Mem. Cong.; had sev. chil. of whom four daus. m. respectively John Campbell, Benj. F. Lee, John P. Smith and Timothy Churchill.

II. Isaac, grad. Princeton Col.; Prest. U. S. Branch Bank; d. 1841; m. Cornelia Beach, dau. of Rev. Abraham Beach, rector of Trinity Parish, N. Y., an had: 1, CORNELIA BEACH, m. James A. Hillhouse of New Haven, Conn. 2, HARRIET, m. John A. Post. 3, ISAPHANE, m. Dr. Benj. McVicker. 4, JULIA BEACH, m. Thos. L. Welles. 5, MARIA, m. Rev. W. J. Kipp. 6, HANNAH, m. Henry, s. of Stephen Whiney. He m. (2) Maria L. Fitch of N. H. After dec. of Mr. Whitney, she m. (2) Nathan Baldwin of Milford, Conn. 7, WM BEACH, Lieut. Gov. R. I.; m. a dau. of Archibald Gracie of N. Y.

III. William, a planter of Demarara.

Of this family was Capt. James Lawrence, b. Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1731; killed in the naval action between the American Frigate Chesapeake, which he commanded, and the British Frigate Shannon. His dying words, "don't give up the ship," immoralize his name. He left a wife and two young children. He was son of John Lawrence, a lawyer, and had a brother John and two widowed sisters at time of his death.

24. Nicholas Martin of Exeter, Devon, will dated Aug. 29, 1634, gave £200 to St. John's Hospital, Exeter, Eng., for relief of the poor children therein, and afterwards towards their binding out as apprentices. Whereunto, Susanna, wid. and relict, added £130 more with which two tenements were purchased, one in Northgate st., of Geo. Tothill, merch. —*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

25. Randolph W. Farley, Esq., of Nashua, N. H., who has spent several years collecting the history of the Farley family, and to whom I am under obligations, says that a painting of Farley Castle was brought over in 1675 by Michael Farley of Ipswich, Mass., and has been seen within 30 years. About 50 years since, and English writer published a history of the castle in verse. The family is represented as of Welsh derivation or early amalgamation.

Michael Farley (with two sons) Michael and Meshach, came over in 1675 as agent for Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Meshach m. Sarah Burnham as above.

26. Harriet was dau. of Capt. Linzee of the British Navy, who, at the battle of Bunker Hill and burning of Charlestown, commanded the British Sloop of War "Falcon," which lay in Charles River and bombarded the troops under Col. Prescott on Bunker Hill. The sword which Capt. Linzee wore on that occasion descended in his family to his granddaughter, and on her m. to Wm. H. Prescott it came into his possession. The sword which Col. Prescott wore at Bunker Hill also descended to his grandson, and thus the two swords met at last in peace, and were kept crossed over the books in Mr. Prescott's library, until his death, and then they were transferred by his will to the Mass. Hist. Soc., to be kept in the same relative position.

[27]1. John Hall, b. in Eng., 1584; to Boston, 1623; Hartford, 1636; Middletown, 1650; d. there, May 26, 1673; *i.*: John, Richard, Sarah, ancestress of the Wetmores, and Samuel all b. in Eng.

2. Samuel Hall, b. 1623; d. in Mid. 1690; m. 1662, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cook of Guilford, Conn. *i.*, Samuel, John and Thomas.

3. Thomas Hall, b. Aug. 29, 1671; went with his widowed mother to Guilford; m. Feb. 1, 1662, Mary Hiland. He d. at G., Feb. 1, 175,; *i.* 3 daus. and 3 ss., of whom:

4. Hiland Hall, b. G., Sept. 30 ,1703; m. Rachel, dau. of Daniel and Mary (Hall) Bishop, a gt. gr. dau. of Wm. Hall, who came from Kent Co., Eng., 1639, with Rev. Henry Whitfield to Guilford. Mary Hall was dau. of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Hall. Elizabeth Emith was dau. of George and Sarah Smith. Hiland Hall d. in G., June 16, 1781; *i.* 6 ss. and 2 daus., of whom

5. Thomas Hall, b. G., Feb. 11, 1726; m. April 10, 1751, Phebe Blachley; rem. to Woodbury, Roxbury Parish, Conn., 1759, thence to Bennington, Vt., 1779, and d. there, Dec. 23, 1802; *i.*:

6. Nathaniel Hall, b. W., Conn., March 4, 1763; m. Oct. 2, 1794, Abigail Hubbard of Norfolk, Conn., b. Middletown, Oct. 18, 1767, dau. of Elijah of M.; d. in Bennington, March 24, 1846. He d. in B., March 4, 1849; *i.* 2 ss. 5 daus., of whom

7. Hiland Hall as above.—*Com. by Hon. Hiland Hall.*

[28]William Warner was f. of:

I. Daniel, who d. 1696; m. Sept. 23, 1668, Sarah Dane, and had: 1, PHILEMON, m. Abigail Tuttle.

II. William, rem. to Wethersfield, Conn., and d. 1714. 1, WILLIAM. 2, DANIEL. 3, JOHN. 4, HANNAH, m. 1699, Dea. Thomas of Ipswich, and d. there 1738. 5, ABIGAIL.

Johe Dane, from Barkhamsted, Herts Co., Eng., to Ipswich, Mass. (see *Gen. Reg.*, Vol. 8, p. 147), had:

I. Sarah, m. Daniel Warner.

II. John, m. Eleanor Clark, and had, among others: 1, JOHN of Ipswich, author of the *Dane Narrative;* m. 1671, Abigail Warner, and had Daniel Dane, f. of Daniel Dane of Ipswich, b. about 1716; m. 1739, Abigail Burnham, and had Hon. Nathan Dane, b. 1752, founder of the "Dane Law Professorship of Harvard College."

III. Elizabeth Dane, m. James Howe.

NOTE.—Lieut. Frances Peabody came in the "Planter," 1635, from St. Albans, Herts Co., certified April 2, 1635, same day as John Tuttle. Husbandman aged 21 years. He settled in Ipswich.

29. John A. Griswold, b. Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1817, and when a boy lived with his relative, Gen. Wool. He was at first engaged in the wholesale drug business, but in 1857 became connected with the iron business in the lower part of Troy, N. Y., which under his management has been enlarged to immense proportions. The patents for this Country of the Bessemer steel process were owned by Mr. G. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of Troy. In 1856 received the Dem. nom. for Cong., but was defeated. In 1862 again nom. and elected by 1287 majority. He was a war Democrat, and in 1864 was nom. by the Republicans and elected, and again in 1866. In 1868 nom. for Gov. of N. Y. but defeated. He d. a few years since, and his sons continue the business.

Prior to the embarkation on the Planter in April, 1635, we have no positive knowledge. The usual time of a voyage from Gravesend to Boston was about ten weeks. He arrived with his family about the first of July. About a year later "Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttell united with the church in Boston July 24, 1636."[30] There are two subsequent entries on the church record: "Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttell brought to be baptized a son Jonathan, July 2, 1637," and "Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttell brought to be baptized a son David, April 7, 1639." The colonial records of Mass., of New Haven and of Conn. contain in a few scattered fragments nearly all that is known of William Tuttle. From these, however, we are able to form some idea of his social position, associations, circumstances, employments and of his general character.

In the passenger list of the Planter he is called "husbandman." The distinction between a husbandman and a farmer was, the husbandman was a proprietor and tilled his own acres; the farmer was a leaseholder and paid rent. It appears, however, from a petition on file in the Secretary of State's office in Boston, that he was a merchant, and this might be partly inferred from his joining Mr. Eaton's company, many of whom had been engaged in commercial pursuits in the old country, and whose purpose was to found a commercial city in the new. The petition is as follows, without date: "To the right worshipful Thomas Dudley, Esq., and to the magistrates and deputies of this General Court, now in Boston assembled. The humble petition of Major Nehemiah Bowne, Edward Tynge, William Tutthill, Joseph Youngs, William Payne, John Milam and James Oliver, with divers others, being merchants and owners of the ketch, called the Zebulon, now belonging to Ipswich." *Abstract of Petition.*—Intend to send the said ketch to the Indies and ask for two guns to arm her. This is refused.—*Mass. Arch.*, vol. 60, p. 168.

In 1638 George Griggs had permission of the court to "sell his house and garding under it and twenty acres of his great lot to Mr. Tuttell of Ipswich and Mr. Tuttell of Charlestown for his redeeming out of their debts."—*Drake's Hist. of Boston.*

This item is suggestive in several particulars. First in the use of the title Mr.[31] which was very rare indeed, especially in the case of young men. William Tuttle was then but twenty-nine years of age. It also suggests some sort of community of interest, partnership or relationship between William and John Tuttle as common creditors of

George Griggs. The latter was called a carpenter, but it is said was formerly a London printer. A mortgage from George Griggs of Boston to William Tuttle of New Haven, dated the 8th of the 8th month, 1650, of a house and ground in Beacon street, Boston, bounded by street on the north, the lane on the east, the lot sometime Thomas Pettitt's on the west, and the Common on the south, to secure a debt of £10, is recorded in *Suffolk Deeds*. Payment of £13 10s. was made in corn, flesh, etc., English commodities at prices current. In this record the lot is bounded east by Mrs. Tuttell's lot.

On the 26th of July, 1637, Messrs. Davenport and Eaton, with their company, arrived at Boston, and in the fall of that year Mr. Eaton and others made a prospecting tour of the shore tract on Long Island Sound, between Saybrook and Fairfield, for the purpose of selecting a site for an independent colony, which they had determined to plant, declining the very liberal offers made by Massachusetts to induce them to remain in that jurisdiction. Quinnipiac was selected, a hut put up, and seven men were left to spend the winter.[32] The main body of the company sailed from Boston on the 30th of March, and arrived on the 14th of April, 1638. During the summer the town plot was laid out and house lots assigned to the settlers. On the 4th of June, 1639, the planters convened in Mr. Newman's barn and signed the Church Covenant. On this list the name of Wililam Tuttle appears for the first time in the records of the Quinnipiac Colony. It stands on the record book between that of Benjamin Ling and Ezekiel Cheever, among the principal men, and towards the head of the list. It is probable that he removed to Quinnipiac between the date of his son David's baptism in April, and the signing of the Church covenant in June.

In 1641 he was owner of the home lot of Edward Hopkins, who had built a house on it, and soon after removed to Hartford; became Gov. of Conn. and founder of the Grammar School that bears his name. This lot was on the square bounded by Grove, State, Elm and Church streets (names given more than a century and a half after the original survey) and was one of eight allotments into which the square was divided. Gov. Eaton, his brother Samuel, and Richard Perry had lots on Elm st. Capt. Nathaniel Turner, on Church st. Ezekiel Cheever's, David Yale's and Mrs. Eaton's (mother of the Gov.) fronted on Grove and State sts. The Hopkins lot fronted on State st., from the corner of Grove to Wall st., and perhaps a little beyond, and in depth extended about two-thirds of the distance to Orange st. In other words it included about two-thirds of the present square, bounded by State, Wall, Orange and Grove sts. Henry Hooker's carriage factory and

other buildings stand on a part of it. The bed of a creek which originally ran diagonally across a corner of it was made use of in building the Farmington Canal, and is now the bed of the New Haven and Northampton Company's Railroad. The last named work was located and constructed through the city about 1849, by the compiler of this record as assistant engineer, under the direction of Henry Farnam, Esq.

In 1656 William Tuttle bought of Joshua Atwater his original allotment, mansion house and barn, with certain other lands, recorded in the *Proprietor's Record*, as follows: "Alienation: Mr. Joshua Atwater passing over to Mr. William Tuttle his house, home lot and barn, ten acres in the first division in the Yorkshire Quarter, betwixt land of Thomas Johnson and land that was Mrs. Constable's, 28 acres in the Neck," etc. Mr. Atwater removed to Milford in 1656, thence, in 1659, to Boston. This became the Tuttle homestead, and so continued until his death, and, after that, his widow resided there until she died, in all a period of twenty-eight years.

As the most interesting associations are now connected with this spot of ground, we propose to give here its subsequent history as briefly as possible. In the inventory of William Tuttle's estate in 1673 it is called his "homestead," and valued at £110. In 1685 it apears in the inventory of the widow as "the homestead," valued at £120. Moses Mansfield and John Alling, jr., appraisers. In about a year after her death it was sold by her administrators, Thomas, Joseph and Nathaniel Tuttell, to Mrs. Hester Coster, widow, for £110. It is described as "Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttell's dwelling house and two acres, bounded west by the home lot of John Ball [p. 142], north by the home lot of Thomas Tuttell [p. 136], east by the Market Place, and south by the street." Hannah Jones (wf. of Dep. Gov. Wm. Jones and dau. of Gov. Eaton) and John Paine witnessed the deed. In this description of boundaries no mention is made of the street (now College st.), the "Market Place" (upper Green) being named as the eastern boundary.

The subsequent history of the lot is taken from Prof. W. L. Kingsley's folio, *Hist. of Yale College*, article on its land titles by Henry White, Esq. Mr. White describes it as about 200 feet on Chapel st. by about 270 feet on College st. These dimensions embrace an area of about 1¼ acres, while the inventory and deeds call it 2 acres. Perhaps the street was included in the latter estimate. On General Wadsworth's map, drawn in 1748, the lot as measured by the scale is about 230 feet on Chapel by about 300 feet on College, and an area of about 1 2/3 acres.

Mrs. Coster died April 6, 1691, a. 67 yrs. Her remains repose under the Center Church, and her name, date of death and age are inscribed on the tablet in the vestibule. In her will she devised this property to the "First Church of Christ in New Haven," to maintain a lecture in the spring and fall of the year. The church leased it for a few years, but finding as the house became old that it produced no income, sold it in 1717 to the trustees of the collegiate school, who immediately began the erection of the first college building, which was finished the next year. It was of wood, fronting on College st., 170 feet long by 22 feet wide, and three stories high. In 1718 it received the name of Yale College in gratitude to Gov. Elihu Yale, who, between 1714 and 1718, had contributed largely to the school. This building stood about 64 years. It was taken down in 1782. The South College, the old Chapel, now the Atheneum, built 1761, and the South Middle stand on this plot. The latter was begun in 1750 and is the oldest building on the College Square.

The Tuttle homestead was the only land owned by the college for nearly thirty years. It was the first of a long series of purchases extending through a period of more than a century, which finally brought the whole of the College Square into its possession. In these transfers, descendants of Wm. Tuttle, who at one time or another owned a considerable part of the square, appear as grantors, either directly to the college or to intermediate holders.

The corporation is now a great landed proprietor. Hence a peculiar interest attaches to this, its first acquisition of real estate. It is now 243 years since its purchase from the Indians, during which period it has been held by but five proprietors, viz.: Joshua Atwater, 16 yrs.; William Tuttle and heirs, 30 yrs.; Hester Coster, 5 yrs.; the First Church of New Haven, 26 yrs.; Yale College, 166 yrs.

On this very spot where William Tuttle lived and died, his great-grandson, Jonathan Edwards, studied, taught and achieved his "great and excellent tutorial renown." It is now and long has been the chosen gathering place of the students, where, at leisure hours, they meet for general purposes or for social intercourse.

It is here that the class histories are recited, the last fandangos of the seniors performed, and the fence given away.[33]

In the evening twilight the place is often vocal with college songs, which seem to burst forth spontaneously, and are caught up by young voices here and there until the full chorus fills the surrounding space and the "Cathedral Aisle"[34] of the overarching elms, awakening in the minds of listeners poetical reminiscences of other lands, where, more than in this, such sounds are heard in songs and vesper hymns.

Other and more intimate associations than those of successive occupancy and ownership of the same local habitation, connect this history of a family with that of Yale College. Of its ten thousand academical graduates, at least four hundred, or one in twenty-five, are known to be of this lineage or affinity, and so of its professional schools. Its officers, tutors, professors and fellows will be found in these pages in a still larger ratio; and of its eleven presidents, two not the least honored of the list, ruled over its destinies for more than one-fourth of the entire period of its existence to the present time.

The lands outside the town plot were divided to the proprietors or their representatives from time to time, according to a rule based on the amount of rates paid, and on the number of persons in the proprietor's family, counting husband, wife and children only. In the first division made in 1640, William Tuttle is rated at £400 of estate and seven persons, showing that the schedule was made before the birth of Joseph, who was bap. Nov. 22, of that year. Of the one hundred and two proprietors, there were thirty whose rates exceeded his, though none were above £1,000, excepting Gov. Eaton's, which was £3,000. In the second division Wm. Tuttle's proportion was 107 acres. There is no record of the "lay out" of the first and second divisions, but in August, 1640, fifty acres of meadow land were granted to Mr. Samuel Eaton, and at the same time Mr. Wm. Tuttle and Benj. Ling were allowed to have their meadow land "where Mr. Eaton hath his first fifty acres, namely, in the fresh meadows toward Totoket (Branford)." This is probably the locality referred to in the record of a court held at New Haven, Feb. 1, 1647, when Ezekiel Cheever passed over to John Cooper five and a half acres of outland within the two miles, one-half of it lying in Mr. Eaton's quarter, between land of Mrs. Turner and Wm. Tuthill, the other half lying by the mill highway at the end of Mr. Eaton's pasture, next to the land of Wm. Tuthill. The same year Mr. Perry conveyed land "one end butting on the mill road between land of Wm. Tuttle and Francis Newman."

In 1644 Mr. Tuthill was granted liberty to enlarge his rate to £450, and if he removes to sell only improvements and outlands in second division and Neck. Trumbull says: "The proprietors soon began to cultivate their lands on the East Haven side, and in 1644 Thomas Gregson built the first house. William Edwards (father of Richard, who m. Elizabeth Tuttle), Jasper Crane, Wm. Tuttle and others soon followed." Mr. Tuttle may have lived in E. Haven awhile before buying the Atwater property, but I have found no evidence that he ever removed his family from New Haven.

Capt. Charles H. Townshend says that Wm. Tuttle and Mr. Gregson were the first owners of land in East Haven, and that Mr. Tuttle surveyed and laid out the road from the ferry at Red Rock to Stony River, that his land in E. Haven was bounded by a line running from the old Ferry (where the new bridge over the Quinnipiac is) eastward to a spring where issues the small stream called "Tuttle's Brook," thence south along Tuttle's Brook to Mr. Gregson's land at Solitary Cove, thence west to a point on the New Haven Harbor near the chemical works and Fort Hale, thence north along the harbor line to the point of beginning. The tract was large and much of it may have been obtained by purchase of the original grantees or of their successors. It included Tuttle's Hill. It was mostly divided up and sold by the heirs to the Hughes, Woodwards, and others. The Forbes and Luddingtons came into possession by marriage with female heirs. Isaac and Kneeland Townsend bought the interest of several of the heirs of Joseph Tuttle, which is now part of the fine estate in E. Haven called Raynham, the family seat of the Townsends.

In 1659 Mr. Tuttle appears as proprietor of land in North Haven that had belonged to the estate of Gov. Eaton (*Davis' Hist. of Wallingford*); the same perhaps that his son Jonathan Tuttle settled on in 1670. There were lands in Bethany and elsewhere acquired by purchase in his life, or set off to his heirs or representatives in the third and in latter divisions after his death.

In 1661 John Punderson alienated to Mr. Tuttle his dwelling house and home lot, and seven acres of land with two houses on it, which Mr. T. at once gave to his son John.

There was an interval of near forty years between the 2d and 3d divisions. In 1672 William Jones, Matthew Gilbert, Capt. John Nash, James Bishop, Mr. William Tuttle, Roger Alling, Samuel Whitehead, David Atwater, Jonathan Osborn, Alling Ball, and James Eaton, were commissioned to locate such lands as may stand for town commons, and such as are fit for a third division.—*Proprietor's Record*. The third division was made in 1680. There were several divisions after the third, but the last original proprietor had passed away long before, and their heirs or representatives had in many instances disposed of their rights in advance and removed. It is evident that William Tuttle was sometime a very large land owner, and that he must have sold or divided up among his children the greater part of it before his death. Subsequently the records of conveyances by his sons of lands in possession, and of proprietary rights are numerous.

"SEATING THE MEETING HOUSE."

One of the earliest matters to engage the attention of the colonists was the building of the meeting house, immediately followed by the solemn and weighty matter of "seating" it. This custom was general in primitive New England. A committee of grave men, appointed for the purpose, graded the seats and "dignified" them according to some rule, propinquity to the pulpit perhaps, by which they were esteemed more or less honorable. The people were then voted into them one by one, in accordance with certain prescribed rules. The rules at New Haven were doubtless similar to those on record at Wethersfield, where a committee of seven men appointed to "seat the meeting house" were instructed by a vote of the town to observe the following rules of precedence: 1st, Dignity of descent. 2d, Place of Public Trust. 3d, Pious Disposition. 4th, Estate. 5th, Peculiar serviceableness of any kind.

"This," says Dr. Bacon in his *New Haven Historical Discourses*, "affords us a glimpse of the associations and relative social importance of the first settlers of New Haven."

The first "seating" in New Haven was in 1646-7. "Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Pell[35] and brother Fowler[36] were voted into the first cross seat at the end." This was near the pulpit and among the highest in dignity. The women sat by themselves and it is very likely were placed by similar considerations so far as they were applicable. In the 5th seat in the middle sat Mrs. Tuttle, the wife of Mr. Gibbs; Mrs. Newman, wife of Francis,[37] who was her next door neighbor; the wife of Jasper Crane[38] and the wife of Joshua Atwater.

In 1655-6 another assignment of seats was made. In the first cross seat at the upper end, Mr. Tuttle, Mr. John Davenport (son of the minister), Mr. Fowler and Mr. Allerton, Sen.[39] In the 4th long seat Mrs. Gibbard, Mrs. Tuttle, Goodwife Gibbs and Goodwife Davis. At this seating Jonathan Tuttle, James Eaton, John Clark and Isaac Turner (son of Capt. Nathaniel) were placed together.

In 1661-2 another assignment of seats was made. In the third long seat Mr. Goodenhausen, (Samuel Van Goodenhausen, who married the widow of Capt. Nathaniel Turner), Mr. Tuttle, William Judson (grandfather of James Judson, who married William Tuttle's granddaughter, Rebecca Wells), John Gibbs and Lieut. Nash. On the women's side, in the third long seat, "Sisters Miles, Peck, Lindon, Tuttle and Gibbard."

THE DELAWARE EXPEDITION.

In 1640 Capt. Nathaniel Turner, as agent for parties in New Haven, bought of the Indians a large tract of land lying on both sides of the Delaware river, in what is now Salem Co., N. J., on the east, and in New Castle, Co., Del., on the west.

The object was to plant a colony under the jurisdiction of New Haven, for purposes of trade and commerce. The next year (1641) nearly fifty families were sent to the new purchase. They settled on Salem Creek and erected dwellings and trading houses. This was the first English settlement in New Jersey. It preceded that at Elizabethtown (the first permanent English settlement in New Jersey) by twenty-four years.

In 1638 a company of Swedes, led by Peter Minuit (a disaffected ex-Dutch governor of New Amsterdam), had located themselves at "Christina," on the west side of the Delaware, nearly opposite the mouth of Salem Creek. These Swedes and Dutch, who would agree in nothing else, says the historian, united in persecuting the English, and succeeding in driving them off in 1642.

New Haven made a second attempt about 1644, which was frustrated by the Dutch at New Amsterdam. These, with other and subsequent grievances, always came up for consideration and protest in the meetings of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and formed the staple of the official correspondence between Gov. Eaton and "one troublesome neighbor" at New Amsterdam. Finally an agreement between the commissioners and the Dutch governor was signed at Hartford, Sept. 3, 1650. It established certain boundaries, redressed certain wrongs, and in regard to the Delaware matter left "both parties in *statue quo prius* to plead and improve their just rights, but all proceedings to be carried on in love and peace, until the question could be decided here or by the parent governments of England and Holland." In pursuance of this apparent settlement, about fifty men of Totoket and New Haven, in the spring of 1651, hired a vessel, put their effects on board and set sail for the Delaware.[40]

They had a warrant from Governor Eaton, and he wrote a friendly letter to the Dutch governor, acquainting him with their intentions; giving him to understand that, according to the arbitration at Hartford, they would cultivate their own lands, and keep within their own limits. But no sooner was his letter received, than the Dutch claims were again set up; the people of New Haven, who meditated a further settlement at Delaware, and an additional improvement of their interests, under an apprehension of peace and safety, were threatened

with martial opposition and bloodshed. They were perfidiously seized and made close prisoners at New York, nor could they obtain their liberty, until they gave it under their hands, that they would give over their enterprise and return to New Haven. They were threatened by the governor that if at any future period he should find them on the Delaware, he would not only lay hold on their property, but transmit them as prisoners to Holland. This company was nearly ruined, and the colony of New Haven was greatly injured by this repetition of hostility on the part of the Dutch.

In the same year a meeting of the commissioners was held at New Haven, September 14th. Of this meeting Governor Eaton was chosen President. The meeting was no sooner convened than the following communication was made to its members:

"The humble petition of Jasper Crane, William Tuttle and many others, inhabitants of New Haven and Totoket, humbly Showeth,—

"That, whereas, divers years since several merchants and others of New Haven, with much charge and loss, did purchase of the Indian sagamores and their companies, the true proprietors, several large tracts and parcels of lands on both sides of Delaware bay and river, and did presently begin to build and set up factories for trade, and purposed to set up plantations within their own limits; whereby the gospel also might have been carried and spread among the Indians in that most southerly part of New England, and the United Colonies might before this time have been enlarged with convenience both for themselves and posterity, had not the whole work by hostile and injurious opposition, made both by the Dutch and Swedes, been then injured. And whereas your petitioners, straightened in their respective plantations, and finding this part of the country full, or affording little encouragement to begin any considerable new plantations, for their own comfort and the convenience of posterity, did, upon a serious consideration of the premises, and upon encouragement of the treaty between the honored Commissioners and the Dutch governor, the last year at Connecticut, by agreement and consent of the said merchants and others, resolve upon a more difficult remove to Delaware; hoping that our aims and endeavors both to God and his people in these colonies, being assured our title to the place was just, and resolving (through the help of God) in all our carriages and proceedings to hold and maintain a neighborly correspondence of the Dutch and Swedes, as was assured them, both by the tenor of the commissions, and by letters from the honored governor of this jurisdiction.

"To these ends and with these purposes, prepartions were made in the winter; a vessel was hired, and at least fifty of us set forward

in the spring, and expecting the fruit of that wholesome advice, given at Hartford the last year in the case, by the arbitrators jointly. Those chosen by the Dutch governor concurring in it, we went to the Manhattoes, (which we might have avoided) and from our honored governor presented a letter to the Dutch governor; upon perusal whereof, without further provocation, he arrested the two messengers and committed them to a private house, close prisoners, under a guard. That done, he sent for the master of the vessel to come on shore, as to speak to him, and committed him also; after which, two or more of the company coming on shore, and desiring to speak with their neighbors under restraint, he committed them as the rest. Then desiring to see our commissions and copy them out, promising to return them the next day, (though the copies were taken and the commissions demanded) he refused to deliver them, and kept them and the men imprisoned till they were forced to engage under their hands, not then to proceed on their voyage towards Delaware, but with loss of time, and charge to return to New Haven; threatening, that if he should after find any of them in Delaware, he would seize their goods, and send their persons prisoners to Holland; and accordingly they returned, though their damage thereby, as they conceive, doth amount to about £300. All which, your petitioners refer to your wise and serious consideration; and, being well assured you will have due respect to the honor of the English nation, which now suffers by this injurious affront, taken notice of by all the neighboring Indians, they humbly desire that some course may be agreed and ordered for the due repair of their losses, satisfaction for their unjust imprisonment, with liberty and encouragement to improve their just rights at Delaware, for the future.

"For which purpose they humbly offer to consideration:—

"*First.*—That Delaware, in the judgment of those who have often and seriously viewed the land, and considered the climate, is a place fit for the enlargement of the English colonies at present, and hopeful for posterity; that we and they might enjoy the ordinances of Christ, both in spiritual and civil respects.

"*Secondly*—They fear, that if the English right be not seasonably vindicated, and a way opened for the speedy planting of Delaware, the Dutch, who have laid already an injurious hand both upon our persons and rights (they having, as it is reported, lately begun a new fortification upon our duly purchased lands), will daily strengthen themselves, and, by large offers, draw many of the English to settle and plant under them, in so hopeful a place, which will be not only dishonorable to the English nation, but inconvenient to the

colonies, and of mischievious consequences to the persons who shall so settle, in reference to that licentious liberty there suffered and practiced.

"*Thirdly.*—As the petitioners have not in their eye, any other considerable place within the limits of New England, either for the enlargement of the colonies at present, or for the comfort and convenience of posterity; so if the Dutch may thus oppose us in our persons and rights, if they may plant and fortify upon the land which themselves, the English, Swedes and Indians know to be ours, it may encourage them to encroach and make further hostile attempts upon some or other of the smaller English plantations, to bring them under their government, and may animate the Indians (with whom the Dutch ingratiate themselves by a large, constant, and mischievous trade in guns, powder and shot) to despise, and make insults upon us. Wherefore, they again humbly entreat your advice, with seasonable and suitable assistance, according to the weight and import of the case, that all your consultations and labor may tend and issue in the honor of Christ, and the welfare of the colonies."[41]

In consequence of this representation of the Dutch conduct, the commissioners remonstrated and protested in a letter written to Gov. Stuyvesant, noticing his sentiments contained in the letter which he had sent to Governor Eaton, relative to the Delaware settlement, his violation of the agreement in refusing to put Greenwich under New Haven jurisdiction, in imprisoning a number of the colonists, withholding their commissions, and rendering their voyage ineffectual; and also, in their attempting to establish fortifications upon the land which the New Haven proprietors had purchased of the native proprietors at Delaware. They declared that the United Colonies would, by all just and lawful means, vindicate their injured honor and interests. They also resolved in behalf of the petitioners, that if they should attempt in the course of the year to effect a settlement on their lands at Delaware, and at their own expense send 150, or at least 100 men, well armed, in a vessel or any number of vessels for such an expedition, with a suitable quantity of ammunition, and with a regular commission from New Haven government, that then, if the Dutch or Swedes should attempt to oppose them, the United Colonies would furnish them with an armed force sufficient for their defense. And they further resolved that every English plantation on Delaware bay and river, from New Haven, or any of the United Colonies, should be under the government of New Haven.—*Biog. of Gov. Eaton.*

This matter is referred to by the commissioners of the United Colonies (in answer to a letter from Edward Winslow), under date

New Haven, Sept. 11, 1651: "We understand that Mr. Eaton hath written to you about the just title to considerable parts of lands on both sides of Delaware bay and river; how they were formerly disturbed in their trade and planting by force and other unlawful practices, both of Dutch and Swedes, yourself may remember, and he hath acquainted you with a late unneighborly and imperious carriage of the Dutch governor, when at least fifty of New Haven jurisdiction were on the way to plant there, but were seized, imprisoned and forced to return with great loss to those interested in that design, and hath derived your help in procuring a patent. These things by a petition from those concerned in the late loss and disappointment have been recommended to our consideration.

"We are justly sensible of the dishonor put upon the English nation by this unjust affair and of our duty to preserve the title to so considerable a place as Delaware, and that a just repair and satisfaction be made to those wronged, both in their persons and estate." The letter concludes with inquiries about old patents and improvements on the Delaware, and *how an engagement by the United Colonies against the Dutch* would be regarded by the Parliament.

Gov. Eaton and the New Haven people were incensed against New Amsterdam, and had the other New England colonies made common cause with New Haven, a war with the Dutch might have ensued. "Every one expects a righteous indignation." In 1653 a wall was built on Manhattan Island as a defense against an expected invasion by the Puritan colonists of New England. The *Historical Magazine* for May, 1883, contains a picture of this wall. From it a famous street took its name (Wall street) and preserves the memory of its location.

It was certainly very unfortunate for Wm. Tuttle that he undertook this enterprise, for it involved him in considerable loss and disappointment at a time when the prospects of the New Haven settlement were very dark indeed; but it was a most happy thing for him, his family, posterity and country, that it utterly failed. In view of results as we see them to-day, the short sightedness of man and the beneficient overruling of Providence were never more clearly displayed. In 1652 the Swedish Governor, Printz, erected a fort at the mouth of Salem Creek as a defence against the Dutch, but it was no sooner occupied than it was "stormed by an enemy more active than the Dutch and more bloodthirsty than the Indians, and the garrison put to flight." The name of Muschetoesburg by which it was known thenceforth sufficiently indicates the character and success of the conquerors. In the two and a quarter centuries which have "circled away" since that event the United Colonies have expanded to "The United

States," with a population more than five times greater than that of England and Holland combined in 1650. Great cities and prosperous communities have grown up around and beyond the disputed territory, to the utmost limit of the then unexplored continent; but the conquerors of the New Jersey Swedes still hold the fort, and the Delaware purchase remains in a condition but little if any improved from that in which Captain Turner found it. About fifteen years later some of these men of Totoket, with others from Milford, headed by Jasper Crane and Rev. Abraham Pierson, father of the first President of Yale college, Robert Treat and Obadiah Bruen, founded on the banks of Passaic, a place at first called Milford (after the Connecticut town), now the city of Newark, N. J.

Failing in his commercial aspirations and enterprises, Mr. Tuttle betook himself, like his fellow colonists to the cultivation of the soil. In the care of his large family and property and in the performance of his public duties he doubtless found ample employment of mind and body. Besides the education and support of his children, numerous public duties devolved upon him—watchings, trainings, arbitrations between contending settlers, disputed boundaries of farms and towns, Juror, Constable, Road Commissioner, buying and selling of lands and we know not what besides. The Colonial records gives us an idea of the diversity of his activities and occupations.

In 1640 he was a commissioner to decide on an equivalent to those who had received inferior meadow lands in the first allotment.

In 1644 Mr. Wm. Tuttle and Jasper Crane were appointed fence viewers for Mr. Davenport's quarter. One of the duties pertaining to this office appears from the "petition of Robert Abbott and Wm. Paine to have their land on the east side laid out in a convenient form to fence. Jasper Crane and Wm. Tuttle were appointed to view it and consider how to lay it out." They located allotments and defined boundaries and in some other respects were the predecessors of the modern city or town surveyors in their official capacity.

He seems to have performed the duties of a Road Commissioner, for at a court held July 17, 1646, James Steward was complained of for contempt of Magistrate.[42] He was wanted to work on roads but had no tools. Mr. Tuttle testified that he offered to lend him tools, provided he would make them good if he broke them; but Steward answered that he would not enter into their claws or paws. John Cooper testified that being one morning with Mr. Tuttle at the gate, James Steward came along with his cattle, and said: "What! Must I help you work?" Then John Cooper said: "You must help the town." James answered, he was unsuited and wanted tools. Mr. Tuttle offered

him tools, but if he break them he shall make them good. He said "Noe, he would not come into their claws and paws; whereupon Mr. Tuttle said he must make good the tools."

In 1646 Mr. Tuttle and Jeremy Watts were complained of for sleeping at the watch house. Mr. Tuttle said he was overcome, and Jeremy being sentinel, he sat down on the threshold and slept. They were both fined.

He was prominent in the settlement of boundary difficulties. At a town meeting, April 11, 1653, "It was ordered concerning the Indian lands spoken of at the last court that Thomas Jeffrey, John Brockett, William Tuttle and Robert Talmadge should be committee to view the ground which they say is theirs, and to advise them for the best about fencing, etc., that we may not have so much complaint from them about cattle and hogs spoiling their corn, which they say makes their squaws and children cry."—*Bacon's Hist. Disc.*

In the trouble about bounds between Branford and New Haven, James Bishop, Lieut. Thomas Munson, Wm. Andrews, John Moss and John Cooper, sr., were chosen as commissioners for New Haven; afterwards, Wm. Tuttle was substituted for John Cooper. Branford chose John Wilford, Thos. Blatchley, Michael Taintor, Thos. Harris and Samuel Ward. These commissioners met Oct. 5, 1669, and after full debate and consideration the bounds were set and the case forever ended.—*Conn. Hist. Soc. Papers.*

A boundary agreement between New Haven, Milford, Branford and Wallingford was subscribed to May 1, 1672, by John Nash, John Cooper, Wm. Tuttle, Jeremiah Osborn, John Miles and John Clark, for New Haven; and Benjamin Fenn, Wm. Fowler, Daniel Buckingham, Sylvanus Baldwin and others, for Milford.—*Ibid.*

In personal misunderstandings and disagreements among the colonists Mr. Tuttle was often called upon for advice or arbitration. "At a court in Jan., 1646, Mr. Peel, plaintiff, Mr. Caffinch, defendant, for £50, were entreated by the court to put it into arbitration. Mr. Pell chose Anthony Thompson; Mr. Caffinch chose Mr. Tuttle, to whom were added Mr., (afterwards Gov.) Francis Newman and Mr. Crane."

"At a court held Sept. 8, 1648, Henry Bishop stated that he had a difficulty with Mr. Davenport and had asked arbitration, but could get none. Had asked Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Richard Miles. The court thought they were fit men."

Courts, consisting of the Governor or Deputy Governor, two or three Magistrates or "Assistants," as they were called, and six jurors,

selected from among the best men, were held from time to time for the trial of various causes.

In the records of these courts, Wm. Tuttle often appears as a juror, his title of *Mr.* always punctiliously observed. The following record shows how sparingly it was bestowed: "At a court held Nov. 10, 1669, *Mr.* Wm. Leete, Dep. Gov. *Mr.* Benj. Fenn, *Mr.* Wm. Jones and James Bishop, assistants; Roger Alling, John Cooper, Abraham Doolittle, John Winston, John Osborn and *Mr.* Wm. Tuttle, jurors." James Bishop was a representative or member of the General Court, Secretary of State and afterwards Dep. Gov. Roger Alling was Treasurer of the Colony and dea. of the church. John Cooper was Agent of the Iron Works at East Haven. Abraham Doolittle was Sheriff of New Haven County, and in this very year of 1669 was chosen to superintend the affairs of the New settlement at Wallingford. John Winston and John Osborn do not appear prominently in public employment. The latter is the ancestor of the New Haven Osborns. A daughter (Elizabeth) of John Winston was wife of Samuel Alling, son of Roger. Another daughter (Mary) was wife of Thomas Trowbridge and ancestress of the present New Haven family. Mr. Tuttle was Juror again in July, Nov. 8 and Nov. 25, 1671, and he is last recorded in this capacity, June 12, 1672, about a year before his decease.

In March, 1666-7, William Tuttle took the Constable's oath.

In 1664 Mr. Tuttle expounded to the court about taking the youngest child of Robert Hill, the widow being willing to part with it. In the afternoon the court considered the matter. June 7, 1664, Mr. Tuttle informed the court that his cousin, Widow Hill, had come to an agreement with him about Nathaniel. The court advised it put in writing and recorded.

In 1664 a young girl was charged with pilfering from her master and from others, among other things some liquors. She tried to implicate Mercy Tuttle in the crime by saying that Mercy met her at Goodman Thorpe's and drank some of the liquor. Mercy (aged 14) denied it and the charge as to her was shown to be utterly false. The girl's crime, therefore, was aggravated by lying and bearing false witness. Before sentence was pronounced, Mr. Wm. Tuttle, having liberty to speak, addressed the court, and "with great affection" said the young girl's sin was very great, *yet he did much pity her, and he hoped the Court would deal leniently with her and put her in some pious family where she could enjoy the means of Grace for her soul's good.*" The Court, in consideration of this appeal, and of the fact that others against whom she had offended had not made complaint, said that her punishment should be as light as comported with a proper

sense of the heniousness of her sin, and "for her soul's good" she was sentenced "to be *publicly and severely whipped, tomorrow after lecture.*" It is a gratification to find that our ancestor's ideas about the public whipping-post as a means of grace or as an instrumentality for the reformation of young girls where somewhat in advance of his time.

The exact date of his death does not appear. It was in the early days of June, 1673. The record of his inventory follows immediately after that of Benjamin Ling, which was taken June 6, 1673. At a court held June 19, 1673, a paper was shown by which Wm. Tuttoll and John Tuttoll conveyed to Wm. Bassett a lot of 60 acres of outland on west side of New Haven East River, (Quinnipiac) running from the Meadows westward towards Mill River, bounded in part by land of Wm. Potter and Thomas Beaumont. Wm. Tuttoll died before signing the deed.

Court, June 8, 1674, Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttoll said: "My late husband, Mr. Wm. Tuttoll of New Haven sold unto John Jones of New Haven 60 acres of outland near Stony River, being part of his 2d division, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttoll, wid. and relict and lawful adminstratrix of deceased, desired it might be recorded to Joane Jones, wid. of John Signed,

E. (Her mark).

Mr. Wm. Tuttoll, about a fortnight before his death, appeared before James Bishop, Assistant, and acknowledged sale and satisfaction and desired it might be recorded to Widow Jones.

No will or mention of will has been found, and it is probable that he made none, his wid. calling herself his lawful administratrix, and that he died suddenly.

His dust lies under the sod of the Old Green, exactly where, we know not. As social distinction was never lost sight of even in the place of graves, we may conclude that he was buried among the honored men of the colony.

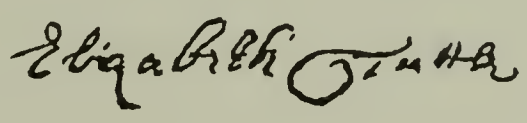
The last remainder of his estate was distributed in 1709 to his children, or to their heirs. It was divided into eleven parts. Joseph Tuttle, a grandson, appealed from this division to the court at Hartford, and deposited bonds to the amount of £20 to make his plea good.

From the foregoing we may infer that Wm. Tuttle was the equal, socially, of any of the colonists; that he lived and brought up his children in a manner befitting his condition, and carefully provided for them the means of starting in life. That he was a man of courage,

enterprise, intelligence, probity and piety; a just man, whose counsels and judgments were sought to calm the contentions and adjust the differences of jarring neighbors, and withal, of a tenderness of heart unusual in men whose lives were passed in strife and conflict with despotism, barbarism, and the savage forces of nature. Through all these years, that may truly be said to have tried men's souls, and to the last, he possessed the respect and confidence of men whose souls were tried like his own.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle died Dec. 30, 1684, aged 72 years. She had been living with her youngest son, Nathaniel, who, at a court held in New Haven, July 28, 1685, presented her will, but "the other children objected and the court would not allow it." The inventory (App. 603), taken Feb. 3, 1685, by Moses Mansfield and John Alling. It indicates a ladylike refinement in apparel and household appointments. That she was a faithful and true wife and mother we have good reason to believe. All her twelve children were reared to maturity amid privations, dangers and trials, of which the mothers of the present day can hardly form a conception, and which very few indeed would have the courage to face or the strength to endure. In her widowhood, heavy afflictions were added to her weight of years, but the religious faith and hope which she publicly professed in her youth, no doubt supported her as nothing else could do through all the dark and troubled way, and unto the end. The name of Elizabeth was a favorite one among her children and later descendants, especially in the line of her namesake and daughter, while that of William (singularly) was not given to any of the eight sons, and to but one of the numerous grandsons.

Signature, 1677,



Her grave stone was removed with the others in 1821, from the Old Green to the Grove street cemetery, and it now stands in the row along the north wall of that enclosure. A part of the inscription is still plain; a part is obscure by the crumbling of the stone, and a part is entirely gone. Some "Old Mortality" has recently retouched the letters, and brought out a few that were before uncertain. It is still but a fragment, like a faint and broken whisper from the far distant and still receding past:

Age: 76: 31: 10: 1684
Elizabeth Tutle
The: blest: live: af
They: are: the: blest
That: live: at: Rest

Footnotes to William Tuttle of New Haven

30. Record of First church in Boston.

31. The title Hon. was entirely unknown in our records until 1685, and subsequently for many years was applied only to the Governor and seldom even to him. The next title was that of Esq. and meant the same as in England, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. Mr. Thomas Wells was a magistrate for 17 years, dep. Gov. 1 year and was chosen Gov. the 2d time before he was dignified with Esq. The next title was *Gentleman*, but seems to have been soon discarded in Conn. The prefix Master (Mr.) belonged to all gentlemen including those designated by the higher marks of rank. Master corresponds very nearly to the English word gentleman. In Conn. it embraced clergymen and planters of good family and estate who were members of the General Court. Those bred at an university and those of sufficient education to manage the general affairs of the colony, civil or ecclesiastical, and who had been sufficiently well born. Comparatively few of the representatives of the town, even though they might be returned year after year, were honored with the title. To be called Mr. or to have ones name recorded by the Secretary with that prefix 200 years ago was a more certain index of the rank of the individual as respects birth, education and good moral character than any one of the high sounding titles with which many men of no merit whatever in our day of swift locomotion are content to cajole others in order that they may be enriched in their turn with the same spurious currency. "It may be observed by reference to our colonial records that there were scores of men of good family and in honorable stations who still did not possess all the requisite qualities of Masters. It was seldom that young men of whatever rank were called Masters. *Sir* was sometimes applied to young gentlemen undergraduates at a college. Goodman was used in speaking of the better sort of yeomen, laborers, tenants and others above the grade of servants, who owned a small estate and bore a good moral character. There are several instances of deputies to the General Court being called Goodman. Goodwife or Goody was the corresponding feminine title. *Mrs.* was applied to the wives of Masters and also to unmarried females of the higher class. Military titles were considered of a very high order. Previous to 1654 the highest military officer in the colony was Captain."—*Hollister's Hist. of Conn.*

Felt, in *Hist. of Ipswich*, relates that a man was degraded from the title of Mr. for a misdemeanor.

Palfrey, in *Hist. of New England*, says: "There was great punctiliousness in the application of both official and conventional titles. Only a small number of persons of the best condition (always including ministers and

their wives) had Mr. or Mrs. prefixed to their names. Goodman or Goodwife was addressed to persons above the condition of servitude and below that of gentility."

Wm. Bradford, though at the head of the Bridgewater, Mass., proprietors, a son of the Gov. and himself often Lieut-Gov., was not entitled to "Mr."

We have enlarged on this point because a school of modern critics, who deny everything and insist on proof, have expressed doubts as to the significances of the title Mr. at this period in New England.

32. This incident has been questioned. It seems probable enough, however, and far more likely to be true, than the alternative of its being a sheer fabrication. Mr. Eaton, having selected the situation for his settlement, would have deemed it a matter of prudence to leave a safeguard against the intrusion of the Dutch.

It rests on the authority of Trumbull, reiterated by Lambert.

33. The fence enclosing this part of the campus seems to possess peculiar attractions to the students. On almost any fine day during sessions may be seen a long row of youths seated close together on the top rail, and looking at a distance like some strange sort of fowl gone early to roost. The corporation no doubt would cheerfully furnish settees on the campus as a substitute, but that would not do. The fence fits all requirements, and is valued accordingly. The Chapel street side from the South College, about half way to College street, is sacred to the Seniors. Thence, to the College st. corner is the exclusive property of the Juniors. The Sophomores crown the College st. rail. Beyond, there is plenty of room for the Freshmen, but they are not permitted to sit on the fence, and woe to the fledgeling who should dare to transgress this unwritten but inexorable law; though an exception is made in favor of any hero of the bat or oar who has helped to win a college race or game of ball. To such the privilege of the fence on the College st. side, below the Sophs., but nowhere else, is granted as a reward. To all others it is strictly forbidden.

Every year, a few days before Commencement, the fence is given away by the Seniors to the Juniors. By the Juniors to the Sophs., and by the latter to the class below. The writer had the good fortune to witness the transfer of '82. Citizens as well as students were present in large numbers, filling the campus, the adjoining streets and sidewalks and the balconies and windows of the neighboring hotels and houses. Class orators, mounted on express wagons, made witty presentation speeches, which were replied to in the same spirit, accompanied by uproarous laughter and clapping of hands by the audience. The whole proceeding was full of that rollicking spirit of fun which only students near the long vacation can fully realize.

34. New Haven is a vast Cathedral with aisles for streets."—*N. P. Willis, Rem. of N. H.*

35. Mr. Pell. Thomas, son of Sir John Pell of London, was surgeon at the Saybrook Fort, under Lyon Gardiner in 1636, and in that capacity was sent with Capt. Underhill to the Pequot war in 1637. About 1647 he m. the widow of Francis Brewster. Before her m. to Mr. Pell a fine had been imposed by the Court which she refused to pay, and Mr. Pell, after marrying her, was held responsible, which he also refused. After a good deal of difficulty about the payment, and declining when called upon to

take the oath of fidelity, he went away, probably to Fairfield. His wife and dau. were witnesses in the case of Staples against Ludlow.—*Bacon's Hist. Desc.* In *Ballou's Hist. of Westchester Co.* may be found an extended account of Pell. He was of an old Northamptonshire family. He obtained by purchase or grant a large tract in Westchester Co., N. Y., probably by authority of the Conn. Leg., afterwards known as the Manor of Pelham, of which the present Pelhamville is a part. This tract was ratified by Gov. Nichols to John Pelham, gent., in 1666. In 1669 the patentee devised the whole tract to his nephew, John Pell [commonly called Lord Pell], who obtained a further confirmation of the grant from Gov. Dongan in 1687. Two yrs. afterwards John and Rachel [Pinckney] Pell conveyed to Jacob Leisler, merchant of N. Y., [who acted in behalf of the Huguenots] six thousand acres, now the township of New Rochelle, N. Y. The grantee and his heirs pay to said John Pell and his heirs, as Lords of said Manor, one fat calf on the 24th of June annually if demanded. Consideration £1675 sterling. When the fat calf was demanded each Huguenot paid his proportion. Pell also gave one hundred acres for the benefit of the French church. Rachel, his wife, made her mark, "R." In 1691 Leisler was executed in New York for high treason, having undoubtedly assumed and exercised authority as Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of New York. Thomas Pell d. *s. i.*, 1669, a. 61 yrs. His only brother, John Pell, D. D., of London, an eminent mathmatician and author of several learned works, was Cromwell's envoy to the Swiss Canton in the time of the Pretectorate. "The family is one of great antiquity." (See *Ency. Brit.* for biog. of John Pell, D.D.)

36. "Brother Fowler" [William] was a magistrate.

37. Francis Newman was Gov. of the Colony.

38. Jasper Crane and Wm. Tuttle were much associated in public affairs and were probably personal friends. They were associated as "fence viewers," and in the East Haven settlement, and as leaders in the Delaware enterprise. He was many years a magistrate. He removed to Branford 1652. He was one of the most prominent of the founders of Newark in 1666 where his name stands at the head of the list of proprietors preceding even that of the Rev. Abraham Pierson. The Milford people soon followed and the name of Robert Treat, afterwards Gov. of Conn., is first. In 1668 Treat and Crane were the first representatives of Newark in the N. J. Legislature. Mary Treat, dau. of Gov. Robert, m. Dea. Azariah Crane, son of Jasper.

39. Isaac Allerton came over in the Mayflower: he was by trade a tailor. On the death of John Carver the first Gov. of Plymouth Colony, he was made Assistant. "Isaac Allerton, a sea Capt., removed from Boston to New Haven and built a grand house, with four porches, on the Creek; this, with Eaton's, Davenport's and Gregson's were the grandest houses in the town. Davenport's house had thirteen fireplaces." [Noted by Dr. Stiles as traditions in *History of the Judges.*] Mr. Allerton removed to New Amsterdam where he had great storehouses and carried on an extensive trade with the New England Colonies. An old map of Wambados or New Amsterdam, as it was in September, 1661, shows Isaac Allerton's buildings surrounded by a fence, close to the site of Fulton Market.

On a brick building now standing on the southwest corner of Union and Fair sts. in N. Hav., the Trowbridges have this year [1881] placed a tablet inscribed: "Isaac Allerton, a pilgrim of the Mayflower and the

father of New England commerce, lived on this ground from 1646 until 1659."

40. The people of New Haven, not satisfied with the location, proposed to remove to a tract on the Delaware, and in 1651 urgently requested Capt. John Mason to remove with them and take the management of the company. He was on the point of accepting their liberal offers, when the Conn. authorities interfered with entreaties and refusal to consent.—*Life of John Mason.*

41. Hazzard's State Papers, vol. ii, pp. 192, 193.

42. In the same year, 1646, Thomas Blakesley of New Haven was fined for "disrespect to *the image of God in the Magistrates*," a somewhat lofty assumption of the sacredness of authority for men who some three years later justified the decapitation of a king by his own subjects.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH TUTTLE.

I. John, b. in England, 1631; m. Kattareen Lane.

II. Hannah, b. in England, 1632-3; m. 1649, John Pantry; (2) June 23, 1654, Thomas Wells, jr.

III. Thomas, b. in England, 1634-5; m. May 24, 1661, Hannah Powell.

IV. Jonathan, bap. in Charlestown, Mass., July 8, 1637; m. Rebecca Bell.

V. David, bap. in C., April 7, 1639. In 1659 he was complained of in New Haven for not carrying arms. He settled in Wallingford, Conn., where, in 1685, he had lot No. 16 on the e. s. of Main St. During the latter years of his life he was an invalid, and was cared for by his brother Thomas in pursuance of an agreement by which, as consideration, David conv. to Thomas his whole est., which included, besides other prop., two acres in the Governor's quarter, and four acres in the Neck. He d. unm. in 1693. After d. of Thomas, some accts. betw. David and Hannah, the widow of Thos., were adjusted by adms.

VI. Joseph, bap. in New Haven, Nov. 22, 1640; m. May 2, 1667, Hannah Munson. A double wedding—his sister Mercy m. same day to Samuel Brown.

VII. Sarah, bap. in N. H., April, 1642; m. Nov. 22, 1663, John Slauson.

VIII. Elizabeth, bap. in N. H., Nov. 9, 1645; m. Nov. 19, 1667, Richard Edwards.

IX. Simon, bap. in N. H., March 28, 1647; m.

X. Benjamin, bap. in N. H., Oct. 29, 1648; d. unm. June 13, 1677, w. his prop. to his bro.-in-law, Richard Edwards, who subsequently conv. it to the bros. of Benj.

XI. Mercy b. April 27, bap. May 19, 1650; m. May 2, 1667, Samuel Brown.

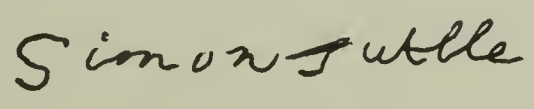
XII. Nathaniel, bap. Feb. 29, 1652, then called "of Branford church;" m. Aug. 10, 1682, Sarah Howe.

9. SIMON TUTTLE, bap. in New Haven, March 28, 1647. He appears in the list of proprietors of Wallingford in 1670, and had lot No. 13 with 8 acres of out land assigned to him. Dr. Savage (*Gen. Dict.*) says he did not stay long. He did not, in fact, take up his allotment and probably continued in New Haven until after the death of his mother, Dec., 1684.

He is on the list of proprietors of New Haven in 1680, and received his share in the 3d division, "two heads," showing that at that date he had a wife but no children. He was probably m. in 1679 or 1680. In 1673 he is called of New Haven in an agreement for right of way, signed by Thomas, David, Benjamin, Jonathan, Simon and Nathaniel Tuttle. The original paper is now in possession of the family of the late Elihu Blake, Esq., of N. Hav., from which the facsimile of signatures was traced by his dau. Miss Emma L. Blake. In 1677-8 conv. to Benjamin Brockett, Cordwainer, "a part of land my father, Mr. William Tuttle, bought of John Punderson." In 1681 he conv. rt. in land on the west side of West river, in the 4th division. In 1683 he conveys house, barn and home lot, 5/8 of an acre, bounded on the east by Nathan Andrews, west by the street, north by home lot formerly —— Johnson's, and south by Edward Dxisfont(?), to Richard Higginbotham of N. Hav. In these deeds he is called of N. Hav. In 1685, "Simon Tuttle of Wallingford, cooper," conv. his portion of the 3d division in N. Hav., thirty acres at Oyster Point, bounded on the west in part by the Milford line; receiving in exchange a lot adjoining the common on the east side. From these records it follows that he removed to Wall'd about 1685. Joseph P. Beach, Esq., of Cheshire, Conn., says: "Simon Tuttle, in the first lay out of Wall'd, in 'ye spring of 1670,' had lot No. 13 on the east side of Main st., and lot 21 of the river lots, but Oct. 30, 1671, 'not possessing his lot and the river lot,' they were granted to Joseph Ives. In the 2d division in Wall'd, Dec. 27, 1686, Simon Tuttle draws lot No. 52, and takes up 104 acres. In the Falls Plains, now Hanover or South Meriden division, Feb. 19, 1690, he gets lot No. 14. In the 3d division he gets 79 acres." 1686 Simon T. of Wall's sells to Isaac Turner 6 acres "formerly belonging to my father, Mr. William Tuttle," bounded on the north by Nathaniel Tuttle, south by John Mix, east by East River meadow, west by county road. 1686 Simon and David conv. to John Paine two parcels, 12½ acres, lying together, east side of New Haven East river, 3d division. April 5, 1687, John and Samuel Todd, exrs. and sons of Christopher, confirmed an agreement made by said C. Todd in his lifetime with Simon Tuttle of Wall'd, for exchange of house and lands in Branford, owned by said

Todd, 2½ acres and house; also swamp land; also other parcels, 18 acres and 21 acres, for which Simon Tuttle gives lands in N. Hav. on west side of East river, 20 acres, bounded on the north by Jonathan Tuttle's land, on the south by Samuel Brown's home lot, on the east by Jonathan Tuttle's and land formerly belonging to Christopher Todd, and on the west by the highway. Also, 10 acres lying in Saxifrax Plains, bounded east by the river, north and west by Jonathan Tuttle's land, and south by Samuel Brown's land. Also, 6 acres bounded north by Samuel Brown's land, east by river and Jonathan Tuttle, and north and east by Jonathan Tuttle's home lot and part of the lot formerly Christopher Todd's, as also all the rest of my land, being about 60 acres, lying there, bounded on the east by the river, north by Samuel Brown's home lot, and south by Samuel Brown's land, together with half a house, etc., on aforesaid land; Samuel Munson, Martha Munson, wit. June 24, 1693, he appeared before John Moss in Wall'd and acknowledged conv. of land in New Hav. Neck to John Atwater. In 1701 rated at £79 on the Wall'd grand list. 1705 called Simon Tuttle, sr., of Wall'd, in conv. to Samuel Tuttle of "all my right to undivided lands in N. Hav.;" John Hall, Elizabeth Hall, wit. 1705 conv. to cousin Joshua Tuttle "all my right in Branford division set to my father, Mr. William Tuttle, now (Feb. 14, 1705) laid out for his children." He was appointed gauger and packer for the town of Wall'd, March, 1708-9, and at several times afterward. June 23, 1715, he gives to his son, Daniel, a house lot in Wall'd containing 1½ acres, also, other lands. July 10, 1711, he gives to son, Timothy, the land, 9½ acres, "I bought of Roger Tyler." He d. April 16, 1719. His wid., Abigail,[43] d. Aug. 11, 1722.

Signature (1673) of



I. Daniel, b. Nov. 11, 1680; m. Oct. 18, 1716, Ruth Howe.

II. Timothy, b. 1682; m. Nov. 2, 1706, Thankful Doolittle; (2) June 9, 1729, Mary Rowe, wid. of Stephen; (3) May 17, 1739, Mary Humiston; (4) June 28, 1749, Mrs. Sarah Humiston.

III. Abigail, m. June 5, 1706, Isaac Curtis.

IV. Thankful.

92. TIMOTHY TUTTLE, b. 1682; prob. in N. Haven; rem. with his father's family when about 3 years of age to Wallingford, Conn. In early life he explored the country to the westward of W. and

selected land for a farm, which he cleared with his own hands, and on it prepared a home for his family, working through the week as it was too far to go home every night and returning only on Saturdays, guided by a line of *blazed* trees he had marked through the woods. The spot is about a mile east of the central part of the village of Cheshire. In 1715, it is referred to in the division of Wallingford into school districts, the west division to extend "as far as west of the river, as high as Timothy Tuttle's and Timothy Beach's." Here he afterwards erected the first frame house in the town of Cheshire (according to the family tradition, but Joseph P. Beach has doubts about this house being the first, and accords that honor to the Hitchcock house in another part of the town; "the Tuttle house may have been the second)." It was a good specimen of the Conn. farm house in the olden time; under its roof were born children, grand children, great gr. chil. and great great gr. chil. of the builder; it was standing until a few years since, when it was burned by an incendiary, being at the time unoccupied.

In 1723 the West Wallingford district was made a society, and at the first meeting (Sept. 16, 1723) Timothy Tuttle was voted Moderator[44] for the year ensuing. His name is the first name on the records of the town, Nov. 4, 1723; Caleb Williams, Timothy Tuttle, Joshua Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Bunnell and Thomas Corry were voted a committee to manage the work of the meeting house, Dec., 1723; Timothy Tuttle, Joseph Thompson and Thomas Mathews the committee to seat the meeting house.

Sept. 1, 1724, the same committee to "dignify the meeting house," same year he was one of a committee of three to manage school affairs. Nov., 1724, he was one of the com. of three to manage affairs of Ordination. (Rev. Samuel Hall was ordained the first pastor of the chh. in Cheshire, Dec., 1724.) The same year T. T. appointed col. of the four penny rate.

In Dec., 1725, on a com. of three to manage society affairs for ensuing yr. Dec. 20, 1726, "Sergeant Tuttle" on com. of three to run boundary lines between the east and west societies (Wallingford and Cheshire).

Nov. 17, 1729, Matthew Bellamy, (f. of Rev. Dr. Joseph, the celebrated divine), Sergeant Tuttle and Isaac Moss, a com. to build school house; also to manage soc. affairs for ensuing year. Also next year, and to manage school affairs. Nov. 8, 1732, Sergeant Tuttle voted moderator for year ensuing. Nov. 1, 1736, John Hull, Sergeant Tuttle and John Gaylord to manage society affairs.

On Sept. 17, 1737, a new meeting house 64x45 and 24 feet in height was voted, and Sergt. Tuttle to be Moderator for year ensuing, and on com. to manage soc. affairs, and in 1738. June 12, 1739, on com. of three to sell the old meeting house. Chosen deacon[45] Aug. 19, 1739. In Dec., 1739, on com. of three to manage soc. affairs, and the two succeeding years. In 1742 he was a member of the council for the ordination of Rev. Benj. Woodbridge as first pastor of the chh. at Amity (Woodbridge.)

He bought land in Farmington of Benj. Judd.—*Farm. Land Rec.* He d. in Cheshire, April 15, 1756, a. 74. His grave-stone once standing in the old grave-yard there, and on which faint traces of inscription are still visible, has been utilized in the construction of an adjacent stone fence. His life began two years before the death of the ancestress of the race recorded in this work, and he doubtless sat on her knee and heard her voice. It ended only nine years before the birth, in the house which he built, of her grt. grt. grt. gr. s., Uri Tuttle (the father of the compiler) thus covering a period that embraces in part the cotemporary history of five generations.

His will dated Dec., 1753, "being in the 71st year of my age," names eldest son Ephraim, execr.; "wife Sarah to have all the estate she brought me at time of my marriage;" sons Moses, Gershom, Timothy, Simon; daughters Mary, wife of Miles Hull; Abigail, wife of John Gaylord; Mehitable, wife of Andrew Clark, and children of Rachel, who was wife of Nathan Tyler.

He m. Nov. 2, 1706, Thankful Doolittle,[46] who d. Nov. 23, 1728. He m. (2) June 9, 1729, Mary Rowe,[47] who d. Jan. 22, 1738; (3) May 17, 1739, Mary Humiston, who d. Jan. 22, 1748; (4) June 28, 1749, Mrs. Sarah Humiston, wid. of James [*ante* 144], and dau. of Ebenezer and Abigail (Heaton) Atwater,[48] b. April 6, 1693; d. May 28, 1761; *i.* by 1st m.:

I. Rachel, b. April 10, 1706; m. Nathan Tyler.[49]

II. Ebenezer, b. May 18, 1708; d. Dec. 3, 1736, a. 28, "of ye throat destroyer."

III. Ephraim, b. April 10, 1710; m. Esther Hotchkiss; (2) Hannah Pangborn; (3) Thankful (Sedgwick) Preston.

IV. Mary, b. Oct. 3, 1712; m. Dec. 4, 1729, Miles Hull of Derby.

V. Gershom, b. Aug. 11, 1714; m.

VI. Timothy, Dec. 4, 1716; m. Jan. 27, 1743, Hannah Wadhams.

VII. Abigail, April 13, 1719; m. John Gaylord. "Mrs. Gaylord, bu. Nov., 1751.—*Cheshire Rec.;* 1, CHILD, bap. June 27, 1742. 2, AMOS, bap. March, 1746.

VIII. Simon, b. June 2, 1721; m.

IX. Moses, b. Dec. 18, 1723; m. June 2, 1746, Sibyl Thomas.

X. Thankful, b. Nov. 5, 1726; d. Dec. 9, 1747; a. 21; unm. *i.* by 2d m.:

XI. Mehitable, b. Nov. 15, 1730; m. Feb. 7, 1748. Andrew Clark.

XII. Ichabod, b. July 2, 1732; d. Jan. 9, 1747. A child of Sergt. Tuttle d. Dec., 1727.—*Cheshire Chh. Rec.*

923. EPHRAIM TUTTLE, by April 10, 1710; d. in Cheshire, Feb. 2, 1773. Sergt.; his will made 1772, was exhib. by son Ebenezer, names wf. Thankful, sons Ebenezer, Ephraim, Timothy, Noah, Lucius, Edmund and daus. Esther, Hannah, Thankful and Ruth; lands in the Hampshire governments (Vermont) to be equally divided among all the children; mentions 53 acres in the western part of Farmington (Bristol) value £60, and 103 acres in Wallingford. Inv. £697; Samuel Hull, appraizer; wid. Thankful, guard of the two minor children, Ruth and Edward; m. June 11, 1731, Esther, dau. of Dea. Stephen Hotchkiss of Cheshire, b. Feb. 8, 1712; d. *s. i.*, July 22, 1732 of small pox. She was sis. of Dea. Stephen Hotchkiss, 2d, of C. and of Gideon Hotchkiss, the first deacon of the Cong. chh. at Salem (Naugatuck), Conn. He m. (2) Jan. 16, 1734, by Rev. Samuel Hall, Hannah, dau. of Stephen and Joanna (Tuttle) Pangborn, and grand-dau. of Joseph and Hannah Munson Tuttle [6], 2d cousin, b. 1714; d. May 22, 1756, in the 42d yr. of her a.—*Grave-stone in Cheshire.* He m. (3) Dec. 16, 1761. Thankful Preston, wid. of Sergt. Jehiel[50] of Wallingford, and dau. of Samuel and Ruth Peck Sedgwick of Hartf.; (see *Sedgwick Fam.*), b. April 21, 1721.

I. Edmund, b. Nov. 26; bap. Dec., 1734; a physician in Cheshire and d. there May 5, 1763, of a fever taken of patients; it was a sickly season. In Aug., 1763, adm. of his est. given to Ephraim Tuttle, f. of Dec. Inv. £22; divided to five brothers and three sisters, Ebenezer, Ephraim, Timothy, Noah, Lucius, Esther, Hannah and Thankful; Stephen Hotchkiss and Reuben Atwater, dividers.

II. Esther, b. Feb. 10, bap. March, 1736; m. Jan. 31, 1754, William Atwater.

III. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 15, bap. Oct. 8, 1737 (?); m. Eunice Moss.

IV. Ephraim, b. March 20, 1739; m. Mary Hull; (2) Elizabeth Atwater.

V. Noah, b. June 10, bap. July, 1741; d. Jan., 1741-2.

VI. Timothy, b. July 1; bap. July, 1743.

VII. Noah, b. Dec. 18, bap. Nov., 1744 (?); m. June 6, 1771, Thankful Royce.

VIII. Timothy, b. May 17, 1745; m. Mehitable Royce, sis. of Thankful.

IX. Hannah, b. Jan. 4, 1747; m. Aaron Mathews.

X. Lucius, b. April 29, bap. May, 1749; m. Feb. 10, 1773, Hannah Hull.

XI. Thankful, b. March 13, bap. April, 1752; d. Nov. 15, 1776; m. Dec. 17, 1772, Amos Bristol, jr., who d. April 8, 1777. A child d. Sept. 8, 1777. A child d. Sept. 27, 1776; a child d. Oct. 9, 1776; *i.* by 2d m.:

XII. Ruth, b. Jan. 3, 1773; m. Jan. 13, 1785, Aaron Hitchcock of Cheshire. 1, AARON ALFRED, b. Nov. 24, 1786. 2, BETSEY LODENA, b. March 19, 1788.

XIII. Edmund, b. Dec. 20, 1764, Sarah Royce. "One of the daughters of Ephraim Tuttle; m. —— Fenn, and lived in No. Canaan, Conn."

923.10. LUCIUS TUTTLE, b. Cheshire, Conn., April 29, 1749; early in the war entered the service of his country as Lieut. of his Co.; was at Boston and at battle of Long Island. In 1777 at Fishkill on the Hudson commanded his Co. (Col. Baldwin's regt.) also at surrender of Burgoyne. After the war res. in Cheshire until within a few years of his d. He had the entire confidence of the community and shared largely in its offices and responsibilities. He was a consistent mem. of the Cong. chh. in C. 72 years, and was a firm believer in the religion of Christ. He built the Episcopal Acad. in C. He d. at the house of his son Lucius in Wolcott, Conn., June 27, 1846, a. 97 yrs. 2 mos.; m. Dec. 4, 1773, Hannah, dau. of Lieut. Andrew Hull of C., "d. Aug. 11, 1800, a. 42" (grave-stone). *Cheshire Town Rec.* says she d. Aug. 14, 1800, a. 46, which is probably the correct age and Aug. 14 the day of her burial. She was sis. of Gen. Andrew Hull and aunt of Eudocia, wf. of Hon. Samuel A. Foote, Gov. of Conn., and grand aunt to Andrew Hull Foote, R. A. U. S. N. He m. (2) Sept. 29, 1805, Mary Atwater of Cheshire.

I. Andrew Hull, b. Jan .28, 1775; m. Elizabeth McCall.

II. Lucius, b. Aug. 7, 1776; m. 1802, Rebecca Harrison.

III. Betsy Ann, b. April 8, 1778; d. *s. i.* April 3, 1864, a. 86; a pair of silk slippers which she wore in New Haven at a commencement ball of Y. C. when she was 15 or 16 yrs. of age, were exhibited at the Wolcott Centennial Sept. 10 and 11, 1873; m. Samuel Benham, who d. Jan. 28, 1821.

IV. Marcus, b. March 24, 1780; d. Oct. 5, 1807, a. 27 yrs.; m. March 28, 1804, Phebe Andrews. 1, MARCUS AUGUSTUS, b. Feb. 11, 1805; rem. to Burke Co., N. C., where he m. Nancy C. Bristol of same; afterwards rem. to Mitchell Co., N. C., where he still res.; merchant and farmer. 1, *Clara A.*, b. 1849; d. 1865. 2, *Emma E.*, b. 1852. 3, *Elizabeth*, b. 1854. 4, *Nora*, b. 1858. 5, *Robert*, b. 1860; d. 1861.

V. Anson, b. Dec. 22, 1781; M. D.; m. Nov. 3, 1816, Tamar Dunning. He lived at New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y., and d. Feb. 19, 1863, a. 81. 1, JULIA MATILDA, b. Aug. 8, 1817; d. Feb. 21, 1857; m. Sept. 22, 1842, Erastus Edgerton. 1, *Clarence Cushing*, b. 1850; now (1870) a student in Columbia Col., N. Y. city. 2, *Anson Tuttle*, b. 1853; d. Oct. 1, 1863. 2, ANSON AKENSIDE HULL, b. May 18, 1819; m. in California 1862, Margaret Sellan. He d. *s. i.* Sept. 7, 1866, a. 47.

VI. William Pangman, b. Feb. 11, 1784; m. Abigail Stevens.

VII. Gaius, b. July 5, 1786; m. Belle Gaylord.

VIII. Hannah, b. March 24, 1787; d. June 9, 1846; unm.

IX. Esther, b. Dec. 30, 1792; m. Levi Doolittle.

923.10.1. ANDREW HULL TUTTLE, b. Jan. 28, 1775; rem. to Burke Co., N. C., about 1800, where he m. Elizabeth McCall, who d. June 1, 1871, in her 85th yr. He d. Feb. 18, 1845; chil. b. in Burke Co., N. C.

I. Lucius McCall, May 8, 1812; m. Sarah E. Sanders.

II. Andrew Hull, b. 1813; d. unm.

III. Margaret M., b. 1815; m. James Courtney.

IV. Robert Gaius, b. 1817; m. Lucinda Pratt.

V. Benedict Marcus, b. 1821; m. Mary A. Cochran.

VI. Nancy Caroline, b. Nov. 6, 1822; m. Andrew W. Hood.

VII. William Anson, d. a 7.

923.10.11. LUCIUS McCALL TUTTLE, b. May 8, 1812; m. Aug. 1841 Sarah Eveline Sanders, b. Feb. 16, 1816; d. Oct. 9, 1870. He was a merchant in Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N.C. "The buyer of the first lot in Lenoir, June 1841" (on tombstone). Died Sept. 27, 1893.

I. Romulus M., Dec. 1, 1842. Captain in Confederate Army. He led his company, consisting of 100 men, in a charge at Gettysburgh,

in which but one man was left standing, all the rest being killed or wounded. In this charge Capt. Tuttle lost the use of his right arm.

II. Columbus A., Mar. 24, 1845; m. Aug. 31, 1864 Elizabeth Dula, b. Jan. 17, 1846. 1, WILLIAM LUCIUS, July 30, 1866. 2, JOHN HOWARD, Sept. 23, 1869.

III. Laura, July 18, 1847; d. July 29, 1847.

IV. Samona, twin with Laura,

V. Lucius A., Sept. 10, 1848.

VI. Robert F., Dec. 4, 1850; d. Aug. 27, 1932.

VII. Preston B., Dec. 13, 1852.

VIII. William M. S., Feb. 21, 1856; d. Oct. 9, 1909.

IX. Mary Ella, July 6, 1858; d. April 9, 1934.

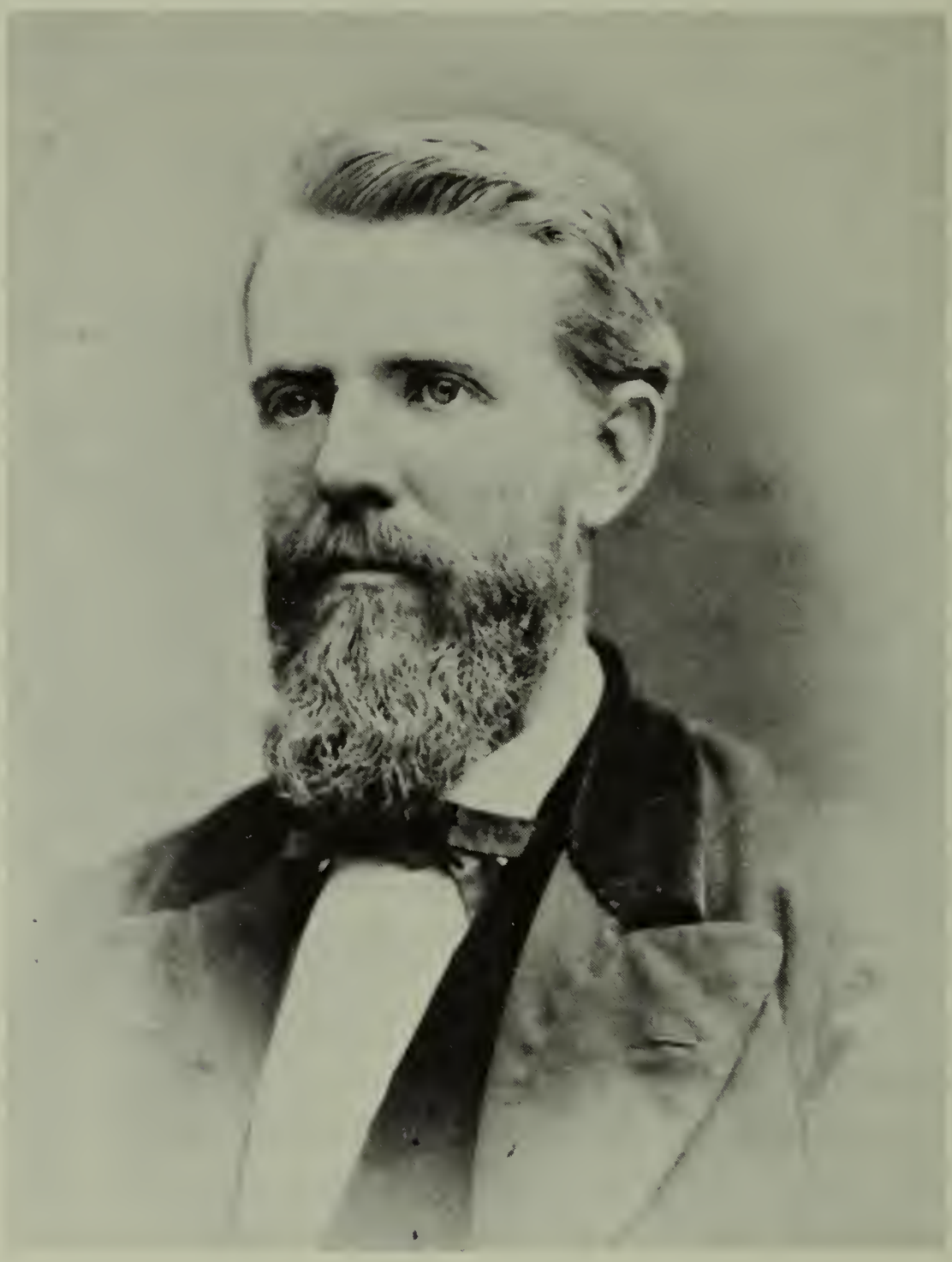
X. Victoria S., Jan. 1862; d. Dec. 28, 1866.

923.10.111. ROMULUS MORRISON TUTTLE, b. Dec. 1, 1842 Lenoir, N. C.; m. Margaret Christian Brooks Nov. 11, 1871 "Rockland," Augusta Co., Va., dau. John Brooks (b. Feb. 9, 1791, d. Oct. 15, 1863) and Susan H. McComb (b. Feb. 2, 1807, d. Dec. 11, 1863) (both bu. Tinkling Spring Church), b. Aug. 7, 1845 "Rockland," d. Jan. 22, 1905 Independence, Mo.

He was a boy in the town academy when the war for Southern Independence broke out in April 1861. He volunteered for service in Company F, 26th Regiment, North Carolina troops. Was orderly sergeant, then 1st Lieutenant, and then Captain. He was four times wounded — at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; at the Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; at a battle east of Petersburg, Va. The fourth wound was received also near Petersburg Sept. 30, 1864.

He went to Davidson College, N. C. after the war and graduated in three years, in June 1869. He next spent three years in Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward Co., Va. in preparation for the ministry in the Southern Presbyterian Church; was ordained Oct. 1872, and installed over Prospect Church, near Davidson College — his first charge. He was regularly engaged in the ministry until the last nine months of his life, when he was laid aside by a painful illness, and departed to his heavenly home Feb. 20, 1904 at Greenville, Va. He and his wife are buried at Tinkling Spring Church. He was also pastor at Athens, Tenn., Fernandina Beach, Fla., Longview and Cisco, Tex. and Collierstown, Va. He was editor of *The Lone Star and Texas Presbyterian.*

I. John Brooks, b. Sept. 27, 1872



The Reverend Romulus Morrison Tuttle 1878

WILL OF R. M. TUTTLE

"To whom it may concern.

Being of sound mind, and trusting in God, and having in prospect a probable operation in a few days, I think it proper and well to say here what disposition shall be made of my effects.

I will and bequeath to my dear wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Tuttle every thing belonging to me—the Hotel Property (Commercial Hotel) in the Town of Lenoir, N.C., (now rented and run by Mr. M. C. Spencer), together with all moneys, notes, bonds, and so forth, in the Bank of Victoria, Texas, and personally managed by Mr. J. M. Brownson, President of the Bank. Also, I will to her my books, papers, and every thing owned by me.

At the death of my wife, if not before, the Hotel Property must be disposed of.

If so much of the estate remains, at the death of my wife, as ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, then the whole amount is to be given to our Son, Dr. J. B. Tuttle. We want him to have ten thousand dollars with our blessing.

(Go to 2nd Sheet.)

~~He not be living at his mother's decease, then the entire amount ($10,000) must go to his family, and especially for the care and maintenance and education of the children.~~

~~At the death of my wife, should there be as much~~

That is, whatever amount remains up to ($10,000) ten thousand dollars is to be given to our Son, Dr. J. B. Tuttle. In addition to the ten thousand dollars ($10,000) to be given to our son at my wifes death, I desire that five hundred dollars ($500.00) be given him at once upon my decease as a testimonial of my appreciation of his great kindness to me during my sickness. A check for this amount - ($500.00) - will be put in his hands by my wife as soon as convenient after my death.

Should our son, Dr. J. B. Tuttle, not be living at his mother's demise or death, then the entire sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), begue[illegible] as above to

the father, Dr. J. B. Tuttle, must be, but into hands of responsible trustees and guardians to be safely invested for the children. The annual income from the investment is to be turned over to the mother, Mamie McClelchan Tuttle, and the children for their comfort and support, should ~~it be needed by them or by the mother~~ of the education of the children not only the income, but the principal, may and should be judiciously drawn upon.

At the death of my wife, should there be as much

twelve hundred dollars ($1200.00) over and above the ($10,000) for our Son, then I desire that Two hundred dollars ($200.00) be given each to my Sister and Five (5) Brothers as a testimonial of my continued affection for them. The money will go the families of any that might be dead at the time of distribution.

After the above sums are provided for at my wife's death, should there be remaining two thousand dollars ($2000), let this amount be turned over to the Trustees of the Southern Presbyterian Church to be invested for Ministerial Education - the annual income to be given to -

a candidate for the ministry in attendance at Union Seminary, Richmond, Va., or Columbia, S.C., or Clarksville, Tenn., or at the Theological School at Austin, Texas.

Should there still be two thousand dollars ($2,000) in excess of the above sums, let it be given also to the Trustees of the Southern Presbyterian Church to be held as an endowment Fund for the Invalid Cause, or Ministerial Relief.

After the above amounts are set aside as indicated, should money still remain to be disposed of, let it all be given to our Son, Dr. J. B. Tuttle.

I feel that my wife is in hearty sympathy with me in the disposition of the money as arranged for above.

Furthermore, I desire and request, that an iron railing upon a good foundation be place around my Father, Mother, and Sister's graves in Lenoir, N.C., the dimensions of the enclosure being such as not to seem cramped, when erected. My Sister, Ella, could have it attended to sometime, when she is in Lenoir. From $50.00 to $180.00 would do the work I think. This is the limit. Also, I desire and request, that my poems shall be published in a large, substantial Volume.

Mr. Warlick of Dallas, Texas, has been under promise for some time to bring out a book of my Verse. (x)

I owe Mr. Hugh Wright of Lexington, Va., a small ~~liberty bill for a few dollars.~~ Also 50cts at McCrum's Drug Store. Lexington, Va., Also, Taxes on the Hotel Property, Lenoir, N.C. My Wife, Mrs. M. C. Tuttle, shall be my Executrix without Bond. — R. M. Tuttle.

Craigsville, Va.,
Oct., 22nd, 1903.

(x) This edition of poems would be for distribution among our friends in different States, and for the libraries of Southern Institutions. Also, there might be sale for a limited number of volumes. Some volumes should be sent to leading Periodicals.

923.10.1111. JOHN BROOKS TUTTLE, b. Sept. 27, 1872 Barterbrook, Augusta Co., Va.; m. Mary Rebecca McCutchan April 28, 1897 Shemariah Church, Middlebrook, Va., b. Feb. 14, 1875 "The Willows," Middlebrook, d. Jan. 1, 1928 Staunton, Va. She is dau. James Le Grande McCutchan (b. Jan. 1, 1848, d. Sept. 16, 1907) and Rachel Armstrong Buchanan (b. June 15, 1848, d. Sept. 28, 1896), both bu. Shemariah Church.

Graduated from Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va. and University of Virginia (M.D. 1896), interned 1896-7 Mothers and Babies Hospital (now part of Columbia-Presbyterian) New York City. He became a country doctor, practicing in several localities but principally in Craigsville, Va. He contributed strongly to the development of Craigsville. He persuaded James McFarland, of Charlottesville, Va., to open and operate the first drug store in Craigsville. He founded and managed the Craigsville Quarries. He was involved in bringing the Stillwater Mills to the town, thereby providing employment for more than one hundred persons. The sale of his land to the mills was termed "Tuttle's First Addition to Craigsville." He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. After retiring from active practice, he was associated with Bausch & Lomb up to the time of his death in Danville, Va. Sept. 12, 1949. Both he and his wife bu. Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton.

I. James Brooks, b. June 10, 1898
II. Margaret Buchanan, b. Jan. 2, 1901
III. John McCutchan, b. Sept. 22, 1902
IV. Mary Rebecca, b. Jan. 9, 1905
V. Ella Christian, b. Mar. 9, 1907
VI. Robert Morrison, b. Dec. 15, 1908
VII. William McComb, b. Dec. 27, 1910
VIII. Rachel Armstrong, b. Feb. 8, 1912

923.10.11111. JAMES BROOKS TUTTLE, b. June 10, 1898 Waynesboro, Va.; m. Juanita Erastus Angus Sept. 21, 1922 Covington, Va., dau. William Glennie Angus and Earle Mae Buchanan of Fordwick, Va., b. Aug. 19, 1906.

Attended Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, W. Va. He worked at the Craigsville Quarries, the Chespeake & Ohio Railroad, the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Fordwick, and in construction work at several localities. He became a representative for the American Federation of Labor and served in Lynchburg, Va. until his death there July 15, 1957, buried Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton. He was a

member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masons, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

I. John Brooks II, b. Nov. 13, 1923
II. William Littleton Southard, b. June 11, 1925
III. Eugene Conway, b. Oct. 21, 1927

923.10.11112. MARGARET BUCHANAN TUTTLE, b. Jan. 2, 1901 Craigsville, Va.; m. Noel Anderson Daniel Sept. 19, 1919 Harrisonburg, Va. by Rev. B. F. Wilson, s. Beverly R. Daniel and Ivy Pulliam of Craigsville. He was born Oct. 3, 1901; d. Sept. 6, 1940, both at Craigsville.

Attended Brandon Institute, Basic City (now Waynesboro), Va. Taught in a one-room schoolhouse, walking one mile each way to teach. Has been extremely active in the Presbyterian Church, which she joined in 1914. Helped to organize the PTA for Craigsville High School and served as president several terms. Was postmaster for 31 years, retiring in 1966. Director of First Virginia Bank of Augusta for a number of years, retired recently. Vice president Daniel Motor Co. She made two trips to the Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery, where her son is buried, in Belgium, near Maastricht, Holland.

I. Noel Anderson Daniel, Jr., b. June 2, 1922
II. John Beverly Daniel, b. Dec. 18, 1923

923.10.11113. JOHN McCUTCHAN TUTTLE, b. Sept. 22, 1902 Craigsville; m. Frances Catt Sept. 11, 1933 Staunton, dau. Reeves Mosley Catt and Ida Virginia Garrison of Staunton, b. Jan. 2, 1914 Staunton.

After working at the Craigsville Quarries, he joined the Saville Construction Co., working in localities throughout the state for ten years. In 1936 he became associated with the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Fordwick, Va., where he remained until he retired in 1967. After retirement he resided in Largo, Fla. for eight years, then moved back to Craigsville.

I. Jerry Lee, b. Dec. 18, 1934
II. William Buchanan, b. Sept. 10, 1936
III. John McCutchan, Jr., b. Jan. 5, 1940
IV. Mary Rebecca, b. May 3, 1943
V. Margaret Virginia, b. Oct. 14, 1945

923.10.11114. MARY REBECCA TUTTLE, b. Jan. 9, 1905 Greenville, Va.; m. Lester Franklin Hartless Jan. 1922, s. Robert Hartless and Lena Miller of Fordwick, Va.

I. Lester Franklin Simmons, b. May 26, 1922
II. Mary Rachel Simmons, b. Sept. 17, 1926

The children adopted the surname of their stepfather. Married (2) Theron K. Simmons; m. (3) William Standish Gaylord, Jr. Aug. 29, 1947 New York City, s. William Standish Gaylord and Mary Ellen Coonley of Summit, N. J., b. July 20, 1907 New York.

Attended Miss Wailes School, Schuyler, Va. Spent twenty-five years in retailing in Tennessee, Virginia, New York and New Jersey. Later worked at Wellesley College, assisting the Alumnae Secretary.

923.10.11115. ELLA CHRISTIAN TUTTLE, b. Mar. 9, 1907 Craigsville; m. Ira Thomas Hornbarger, M.D., April 22, 1930 High Point, N. C. by Rev. L. F. Tuttle, s. John Wade Hornbarger and Molly Belle Keyser of Healing Springs, Va., b. Feb. 28, 1896 Hot Springs, Va., d. Dec. 9, 1973 Hot Springs.

Attended Miss Wailes School, Schuyler, Va. and Dunsmore Business College, Staunton. Served as secretary to the president of the Virginia Hot Springs Co., and later handled accounts for her husband. Has been active for more than forty years in the Warm Springs Presbyterian Church, serving among other duties as chairman of the Women's Circle Group. Also active in the Red Cross, the Blood Bank, and has been president of the Garden Club of Hot Springs.

I. Mary Belle Hornbarger, b. Nov. 23, 1931
II. Tomlin Hope Hornbarger, b. Nov. 4, 1932
III. Ella Margaret Hornbarger, b. Nov. 4, 1940

923.10.11116. ROBERT MORRISON TUTTLE, b. Dec. 15, 1908 Craigsville; m. Katherine Margaret Shirkey Dec. 10, 1935 Lewisburg, W. Va., dau. George C. Shirkey and Julia Johnson of Clintonville, W. Va., b. Nov. 27, 1913 Clintonville.

Graduated Craigsville High School. Worked at Craigsville Quarries and with his uncle Bud on the McCutchen farm, "The Willows." He was a tall, good-looking chap with a wonderful disposition, but never seemed to find a vocation that he wanted to pursue.

Died June 13, 1958, Staunton; buried Thornrose Cemetery.

923.10.11117. WILLIAM McCOMB TUTTLE, b. Dec. 27, 1910 Craigsville; m. Rome Schlater Johnston Oct. 25, 1947 Greensboro, N. C., dau. William Johnston and Rome Schlater of Salem, Va., b. Jan. 13, 1917 Salem.

Graduated Craigsville H. S.; attended National Business College, Roanoke, Va. Auditor with Works Project Administration during the

Great Depression, then employed by State Vocational School, Manassas, Va. Entered Army 1942; after training he served in the South Pacific with anti-aircraft. Promoted to sergeant and sent to front lines in Italy. Developed back trouble and was assigned to supervise 130 Germans and Italians in prison camp. Discharged 1945. After employment with several companies, his service-connected back condition worsened, and after a period in Veterans Administration hospital he had to retire (1965).

I. Robert Johnston, b. Aug. 21, 1949
II. Diane Brooks, b. July 3, 1952

923.10.11118. RACHEL ARMSTRONG TUTTLE, b. Feb. 8, 1912 Craigsville; m. Justinian Flavius Daniel April 4, 1929 Frederick, Md., s. Beverly R. Daniel and Ivy Pulliam of Craigsville, b. June 25, 1907 Craigsville.

I. Rachel Justine Daniel, b. July 25, 1944

923.10.111111. JOHN BROOKS TUTTLE II, b. Nov. 13, 1923 Craigsville; m. Lois Lee Thompson Dec. 18, 1954 Craigsville, dau. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Thompson of Goshen, Va., b. Mar. 20, 1936 Goshen.

Graduated Woodrow Wilson Jr. H. S., Charleston, W. Va., Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, and Roanoke Business College, Roanoke.

Served in Navy during World War II aboard aircraft carriers Wasp and Sagmon in Pacific and European operations. Received Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with two stars.

Employed by American Safety Razor Co., Verona, Va., for twenty-five years. Retired Sept. 1, 1980.

I. Brooks Morrison, b. Mar. 13, 1956 Staunton
II. Leisa Marie, b. Jan. 19, 1958 Staunton; m. Steven Timmons Sept. 14, 1979 Lynchburg, Va., s. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Timmons of Forest Hills, Va., b. May 5, 1957 San Antonio, Tex.

Graduated Lynchburg School of Nursing 1979.

923.10.111112. WILLIAM LITTLETON (SOUTHARD) TUTTLE, b. June 11, 1925 Craigsville; m. Elva Mae Crickenbarger Jan. 13, 1947 Baltimore, Md., dau. Howard Franklin Crickenbarger and Gracie Belle Layne of Crimora, Va., b. Mar. 15, 1927 Crimora.

Finished high school at Charleston, W. Va. Entered U. S. Navy 1943; Gunner's Mate, serving aboard destroyer escorts in Atlantic and Pacific fleets; honorably discharged 1946. Joined Du Pont Company in

1946 at Waynesboro, Va. plant; promoted to Research Supervisor 1962, position currently held. Member Hebron Presbyterian Church.

I. William Southard, b. Aug. 12, 1948 Staunton; m. Sharon Leigh Harner Nov. 8, 1968 New Hope, Va., dau. Owen Early Harner and Anna Lee Virginia Garber of New Hope, Va., b. Feb. 25, 1949 Staunton; m. (2) Brenda Fay Reed Elkins Feb. 20, 1976 Staunton, dau. Robert Luther Reed and Claudine Eva Carper of Staunton, b. April 28, 1951 Staunton.

1. WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, b. Aug. 26, 1969 Staunton
2. NICOLE LEIGH, b. Mar. 21, 1972 Waynesboro
3. ROBERT SHEA, b. Sept. 4, 1979 Waynesboro

923.10.111113. EUGENE CONWAY TUTTLE, b. Oct. 21, 1927 Craigsville; m. Janet Marie Robertson Oct. 22, 1955 Craigsville, dau. Luther Doyle Robertson and Nettie Staples of Craigsville, b. Mar. 16, 1935 Craigsville.

Finished high school at Robert E. Lee, Staunton. Worked at Du Pont Company, Waynesboro plant, before and after military service. Enlisted U. S. Navy 1943, serving as Electronics Petty Officer, discharged 1947. Re-enlisted 1950 in Navy where he served in the Korean War. Honorable discharge 1951. Employed 1956 by Virginia Electric and Power Co. and is currently located at the North Anna nuclear power station. Active in the Gordonsville Baptist Church, where he is now chairman of the Board of Deacons. Also member of Masonic Lodge, and is a licensed Virginia realtor.

I. Anita Marie, b. April 29, 1957 Craigsville; m. Douglas Yates Wemple II July 25, 1981 Emory, Va., s. Douglas Yates Wemple and Margaret Ellen Rafferty of Waynesboro, b. June 17, 1961 Mount Holly, N. J.

II. James Brooks II, b. Aug. 10, 1959 Fredericksburg, Va.

III. Mary Virginia, b. May 9, 1964 Fredericksburg

923.10.111121. NOEL ANDERSON DANIEL, JR., b. June 2, 1922 Craigsville. He was attending Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va. when he was called to serve in the army in World War II. After only six weeks of training at Camp Croft, S. C. he was shipped overseas as a member of the Reconnaissance Unit of the "Fighting First" Division of New York. This unit spearheaded the drive into North Africa and then into Sicily. Immediately after they secured the beachhead there, they were returned to England to train for the invasion across the English Channel into France. On June 6, 1944 he crossed

the channel with the third wave of troops, landing on Omaha Beach. He was killed Nov. 20, 1944 near Weiswiler, Germany after rescuing another soldier from the battlefield and is buried in Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery in Belgium. (unm.) A Private, he was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for his heroic action in giving his life for another.

923.10.111122. JOHN BEVERLY DANIEL, b. Dec. 18, 1923 Craigsville; m. Ann Elizabeth Phillips June 8, 1946 Craigsville, dau. Edward Phillips and Juanita Burns of Staunton, b. Apr. 25, 1923 Burnsville, Va.; m. (2) Frances Cale Boyne Sept. 28, 1977 Deerfield, Va., dau. Pearl Cale and Josephine Adkins of Deerfield, b. Apr. 8, 1928 Deerfield.

Graduated from Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va. 1942, and was attending William and Mary College when he was called to military service 1943. He was a B26 bomber pilot, receiving his wings at the Air Force Academy in San Angelo, Tex. After receiving his discharge, he graduated from the University of Virginia (B.S. 1953) and went into the automobile business.

I. Anderson Edward, b. June 8, 1948 Craigsville; m. Barbara Ann Fischer Aug. 9, 1969 Buck Hill Falls, Pa., dau. Robert Fischer and Betty Shoesmith of Morristown, N. J., b. Jan. 15, 1944 Morristown.

1. ANDERSON EDWARD, JR., b. Aug. 20, 1972 Waynesboro
2. CHRISTOPHER ZACHARY, b. July 30, 1975 Waynesboro
3. HEATHER ALLISON, b. Oct. 5, 1979 Waynesboro

II. Vicki Leigh, b. Dec. 10, 1951 Craigsville; m. Walter Richard McManaway June 19, 1976 Deerfield, s. Ralph McManaway and Arlene Winer of Lone Fountain, Va., b. Apr. 13, 1946 Lone Fountain.

1. KEELEY DANIELLE MCMANAWAY, b. Aug. 15, 1977 Waynesboro

923.10.111131. JERRY LEE TUTTLE, b. Dec. 18, 1934 Craigsville; m. Sonja Yvonne Raffield Dec. 18, 1958 Panama City, Fla., dau. Robert Raffield and Decemia Pitts of Port St. Joe, Fla., b. Feb. 28, 1941 Port St. Joe.

After schooling in Craigsville, he enlisted in the Army 1953, his tour of duty taking him to Germany as well as several locations in the United States. After completion of service, he enlisted in the Air Force

and was stationed at several bases in the states. After his discharge he joined the Basic Magnesium Co., Port St. Joe, where he now resides.

I. John Robert, b. Jan. 22, 1960 Port St. Joe
II. Jerry Lee, Jr., Dec. 1, 1979 Panama City

923.10.111132. WILLIAM BUCHANAN TUTTLE, b. Sept. 10, 1936 Craigsville; m. Joyce Lee Colvin Sept. 2, 1959 Craigsville, dau. John S. Colvin and Hazel Thompson of Craigsville, b. Dec. 30, 1941 Craigsville.

Graduated Craigsville H. S. Enlisted 1955 in 32nd Tank Battalion. First a short tour at Fort Knox, Ky., then he was stationed at Friedberg, Germany. After his discharge he was employed by the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Fordwick, Va., until the plant was closed in 1968. He joined the Virginia Game Commission and is now Game Warden for Bath, Highland, and Alleghany counties.

I. Stephen Ashley, b. Dec. 23, 1960 Staunton. Attending College of William and Mary .
II. Christopher James, b. Oct. 6, 1962 Staunton

923.10.111133. JOHN McCUTCHAN TUTTLE, JR., b. Jan. 5, 1940 Craigsville; m. Maxine Yvonne Jordan Mar. 5, 1960 Craigsville, dau. Hugh Jordan and Ruby Woods of Augusta Springs, Va., b. Jan. 2, 1943 Augusta Springs; m. (2) Astrid Marina Craig July 20, 1978 Waynesboro, dau. Philip Carl Reimer and Marina De La Cotera of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, b. July 20, 1943 Guantanamo Bay.

After graduating Craigsville H. S. (1958), he enlisted in the 515th Military Police Company, Fort Lee, Va. After his tour of duty, he joined E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. at Waynesboro, where he is now Supervisor. He now lives in Lyndhurst, Va.

I. Brian Allen, b. Mar. 6, 1961 Staunton
II. Stacey Lynn, b. Sept. 11, 1964 Waynesboro
III. John McCutchan III, b. Oct. 25, 1979 Waynesboro

923.10.111134. MARY REBECCA TUTTLE, b. May 3, 1943 Craigsville; m. Norman Conrad Smiley, Jr. Oct. 3, 1960 Craigsville, s. Norman Conrad Smiley and Hazel Tolley of Craigsville, b. June 23, 1940 Craigsville; m. (2) Isaac Samuel Whitlock, Jr. Aug. 7, 1978 Charlottesville, Va., s. Isaac Samuel Whitlock and Annabell Whitlock of Waynesboro, b. June 23, 1945 Waynesboro.

After schooling she lived with her brother Jerry in Florida, then after marriage to Norman Smiley, a member of the Air Force, they lived in several states and then were stationed at Haun, Germany.

She returned home in 1975. After marriage to Isaac Whitlock, they now are located in Charleston, S. C.

I. Norman Conrad Smiley III, b. July 4, 1961 Staunton
II. William Glenn Smiley, b. Aug. 14, 1964 Staunton
III. Kevin Bradley Smiley, b. Aug. 21, 1965 Staunton

923.10.111135. MARGARET VIRGINIA TUTTLE, b. Oct. 14, 1945 Craigsville; m. Vernon Lee Fultz Mar. 5, 1966 Craigsville, s. Sidney Fultz and Anna Lee Loan of Mt. Solon, Va., b. June 23, 1943 Mt. Solon.

After graduating from Buffalo Gap High School (1964), she worked for the Division of Motor Vehicles in Richmond, Va. When married, they returned to the Shenandoah Valley, where he is employed by the Fiberspun Company in Staunton.

I. Mary Elizabeth Fultz, b. Nov. 12, 1967 Staunton
II. Amy Brooks Fultz, b. Dec. 2, 1968 Staunton
III. Sydney Leigh Fultz, b. June 30, 1975 Staunton

923.10.111141. LESTER FRANKLIN SIMMONS, b. May 26, 1922 Kingsport, Tenn.; m. Emilie Cornelia Gladhill Jan. 1, 1949 Dyer, Tenn., dau. Glenn William Gladhill and Sallie Lenora Brasfield of Dyer, b. Aug. 11, 1923 Dyer.

Graduated Male H. S., Louisville, Ky., Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Va., and University of Virginia (B.A. 1946). Volunteered for Army 1943; medical discharge. Accountant for United Fuel Group, Charleston, W. Va. 1948-52. He has been with the Maryland Casualty Co. (now part of American General Insurance Co.) for twenty-nine years. Office manager at Bluefield, W. Va. and at Winchester, Va., then Supervisor of Washington Claims Division, Wheaton, Md. Deacon in Presbyterian Church, Winchester. Member of Univ. Va. Glee Club and of choirs at Emmanuel and First Presbyterian Churches, Staunton.

I. Homer Robert, b. June 13, 1953 Bluefield; m. Michele DeBell Aug. 16, 1980 Charlottesville, Va., dau. Robert Ashford DeBell and Michele Lee Glover of Charlottesville, b. Oct. 4, 1954 Nashville, Tenn.

University of Virginia (B.A. 1975, M.A. 1976).

II. William Addison, b. July 21, 1955 Bluefield. Randolph-Macon College (B.A. 1977), attending George Mason Law School.

III. Mary Gaylord, b. Sept. 16, 1959 Winchester; m. Thomas Richard Evans Dec. 29, 1979 Silver Spring, Md., s. Joseph L. R. Evans

and Maureen O'Neil of Falls Church, Va., b. Sept. 27, 1957 Alexandria, Va.

923.10.111142. MARY RACHEL SIMMONS, b. Sept. 17, 1926 Chattanooga, Tenn.; m. John Wesley Henderson Feb. 14, 1948 Birmingham, Ala., s. Abel Burl Henderson and Helen Veturi Smith of Birmingham, b. Feb. 9, 1916 Birmingham.

After attending Stuart Hall (1942-44), Staunton, Va. she entered banking, pursuing that career with banks in Birmingham, Hopewell Va., Boston and Rockport, Mass. The past seventeen years she has been with the First National Bank of Fort Myers (Fla.). Completed numerous American Institute of Banking courses. She has been engaged in many civic activities, such as being associated with the artists' group in Rockport and donating many hours in volunteer work at the Lee Memorial Hospital, Fort Myers, for a number of years. For the last fifteen years she has been Secretary and Board member of the Fort Myers Community Concert Association.

923.10.111151. MARY BELLE HORNBARGER, b. Nov. 23, 1931 Hot Springs, Va.; m. Harvey Lee Mustoe June 21, 1952 Warm Springs, Va., s. Jesse Allen Mustoe and Audrey Glenn of Cape Coral, Fla., b. June 17, 1927 Hot Springs.

Graduated 1950 St. Margaret's School, Tappahannock, Va., and Mary Baldwin College (B.A. 1955), Staunton. Honors student at college with highest average in class (senior year); won the Algernon Sydney Sullivan award (New York Southern Society) 1955; president of senior class and treasurer of student government.

Has been teaching twenty years, the latest eighteen at Covington H. S. Member of Board of Charles Pinckney Jones Regional Library. Active in Emmanuel Episcopal Church; member of vestry. Has served on Board of Covington Social Services several times.

I. Thomas Allen Mustoe, b. April 3, 1959 Covington. Harvard University (B.A. 1981) Attending Duke University Medical School.

II. Margaret Hope Mustoe, b. May 26, 1960 Covington. Attending Harvard University.

923.10.111152. TOMLIN HOPE HORNBARGER, b. Nov. 4, 1932 Hot Springs; m. Samuel Henry Beeson Wright July 30, 1955 Warm Springs, s. Samuel Henry Wright and Catherine Beeson of Staunton, b. Feb. 7, 1931 Staunton, d. Dec. 7, 1956 Richmond; m. (2) Thomas Franklin Clemmer, Jr. Mar. 29, 1958 Hot Springs, s. Thomas Franklin

Clemmer and Helen Moores of Middlebrook, Va., b. June 19, 1920 Staunton.

Graduated Mary Baldwin College (B.A. 1955), Staunton. Taught briefly in Richmond. Was Assistant Director of Guidance Center at Mary Baldwin College (joint operation with Presbyterian Church). Has been Legal Secretary with Timberlake, Smith, Thomas & Moses, and later Executive Secretary for agricultural investment firm. Presently Secretary to Assistant Dean, University of Virginia Law School. Member of Board of King's Daughters' Hospital. Active in Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton.

I. Thomas Franklin Clemmer III, b. Mar. 12, 1962 Staunton. Attending Hampden-Sydney College.

923.10.111153. ELLA MARGARET HORNBARGER, b. Nov. 4, 1940 Hot Springs; m. Stephen Dunn Hancock Sept. 1, 1962 Warm Springs, s. Thomas Wright Hancock and Eleanor Lyons of Lakeland, Fla., b. Feb. 20, 1941 Morocco, Ind.; m. (2) Edward David Ryle Aug. 19, 1979 Lakeland, s. Winfred Edgar Ryle and Rosemary Noble of Pensacola, Fla., b. Mar. 23, 1956 Pensacola.

Graduated Stuart Hall (1959), Staunton, and Mary Baldwin College (B.A. 1963), Staunton.

Teacher, then Program Coordinator, United Cerebral Palsy of Polk County (Fla.). Educator Specialist, Transdisciplinary Team for Evaluation of High Risk Infants. Specialized training in UCP under Federal grant. Later, in retailing at Lakeland and at Seaworld Florida Festival.

I. Kimberly Karel Hancock, b. May 29, 1964 Covington, Va.
II. Heather Christian Hancock, b. Nov. 13, 1970 (adopted).

923.10.111171. ROBERT JOHNSTON TUTTLE, b. Aug. 21, 1949 Salem, Va.; m. Patricia Bell Highfill Dec. 23, 1972 Raleigh, N. C., dau. Uliss Odell Highfill and Pattie Mae Latta of Raleigh, b. July 13, 1948 Raleigh.

Graduated Andrew Lewis H. S., Salem, Davis & Elkins College (B.A. in Religion and Philosophy 1972), Elkins, W. Va., and Presbyterian School of Christian Education (M.A. in Christian Education 1975), Richmond, Va. He has served as Director of Christian Education at the Presbyterian Church of Radford, Va. and at the First Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg, S. C. Presently he holds that position at the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga.

I. Christopher Stephen, b. Feb. 8, 1977 Radford
II. Sarah Brooks, b. Mar. 20, 1981 Savannah

923.10.111172. DIANE BROOKS TUTTLE, b. July 3, 1952 Salem.

Graduated Andrew Lewis H. S. (1969) Salem, Radford College (B.S. in Social Studies 1973), Radford, Va. Honors in college include: Dean's List, President of House Council, Student Legislature, Outstanding Senior (1973), Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, Pi Gamma Mu.

Taught social studies Roanoke County schools (1973-1977). Coached girls' basketball, which won Roanoke Valley Junior High Championships in 1976 and 1977. Currently partner in Merle Norman Cosmetics, Roanoke. Member choir for nine years Salem Presbyterian Church.

923.10.111181. RACHEL JUSTINE DANIEL, b. July 25, 1944 Craigsville; m. Ray Lee Tilghman, Lt. U.S.A., June 30, 1962 Craigsville, s. Raymond Leslie Tilghman and Doris Williamson of Orlando, Fla., b. Dec. 29, 1938 Harlington, Tex.

Graduated 1961 Stuart Hall, Staunton, attended Southern Methodist University, graduated magna cum laude James Madison University (B.S. 1979).

Has been restaurant manager at Hilton Airport Motel, Kansas City, and at Carriage Inn, Huntsville, Ala. Presently accountant with Pennell, Kerr, Forester, San Francisco. Has been active in the wives' groups and in the Cub Scouts in the many locations in which a military family lives. Currently, Lt. Col. Tilghman is completing the tour of duty in San Francisco.

I. Timothy Forrest Tilghman, b. June 12, 1963 Fort Hood, Tex.

II. Lance Andrew Tilghman, b. Aug. 18, 1966 Pittsburgh, Pa.

III. Brent Daniel Tilghman, b. Aug. 15, 1968 Newburgh, N. Y.

Footnotes to Genealogy

43. I was early informed, on what seemed good authority, that the above Abigail was the dau. of that name of Richard Beach, whose birth or bap., given by Dr. Savage in 1653. Joseph P. Beach, Esq., thinks that she could not have been a Beach. Richard's dau. Abigail is not mentioned in settlement of her father's estate. The point remains in uncertainty.

44. In early times the Moderator presided at the Town Courts, which consisted of three, five or seven of the chief inhabitants or selectmen, and in case of tie he had the casting vote. This Court met at stated times to hear and decide minor controversies between the townsmen, respecting trespasses or debts. It also had the power of summoning parties before it for trial.—*Davis' Hist. of Wall.*

45. The first deacons of the Cheshire chh. were Stephen Hotchkiss and Joseph Ives. On the resignation of Dea. Hotchkiss, Timothy Tuttle was chosen, and on the resignation of Dea. Tuttle, Stephen Hotchkiss, jr., son of the first deacon, was chosen in place of Dea. Tuttle. Ephraim Tuttle, son of the latter, m. for first wf. Esther Hotchkiss, dau. of the first Dea. Stephen.

46. I suppose her to be gr. dau. of Abraham and dau. of John and Mary (Peck) Doolittle. Mary Peck was dau. of John and Mary (Moss) Peck. Mary Moss was dau. of John Moss of Wall'd.

47. Mary Rowe, 2d wife of Dea. Timothy Tuttle was dau. of Joseph and Lydia (Ball) Peck. Joseph Peck was of Newark, N. J., and d. there Jan. 1745, a. 70. He was son of Henry Peck of New Haven, and his wf. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Roger Alling. Lydia Ball, wf. of Joseph Peck, was dau. of Edward Ball of Branford, who rem. to Newark and was High Sheriff of Essex Co., N. J. Mary Peck, dau. of Joseph, m. Stephen, s. of John and Abigail (Alsop) Rowe of E. Hav., b. July 1, 1687; d. Nov. 15, 1724. This genealogy is proved by sundry records. A deed recorded at New Haven, 1740, to "Robert Talmage, who has supported our mother, Mrs. Sarah Peck, for six years, of our part of her thirds in the Yorkshire quarter; also about four acres in the common," signed Joseph Peck of Newark, N. J., James Peck of New Haven and Mary and Timothy Tuttle. Another, deed to Robert Talmage for the same consid., rec. 1742, signed by James Peck, Samuel Peck and Thomas Gilbert, and in 1744 Joseph Peck of Newark, then a. 69 yrs, Amos Peck, Abigail, wf. of Robert Talmage, Samuel Peck, Thomas Gilbert, Joseph Peck of Danbury and Mary, wf. of Timothy Tuttle, as joint heirs, unite in a conv. to Matthew Gilbert. James Peck m. a sister of Stephen Rowe, as appears by an agreement between the heirs of John Rowe, exhibbited at New Haven, by James Peck, 1742, signed by John Matthews, heirs of Stephen, Abigail, wid. of James Morris, *Hannah*, wf. of James Peck, and Sarah, wf. of Eleazer Brown. Dodd says *Hannah* Rowe m. 1720, John Leak, and makes no mention of his dec. or of her 2d m., but from the above record it is clear that she was wf. of James Peck in 1742; chil. of Stephen and Mary Peck Rowe. 1, STEPHEN, b. Sept. 7, 1716; d. Nov. 15, 1751. 2, JOSEPH, b. Oct. 7, 1718; m. Dec. 21, 1743, Abigail Beecher. 3, DANIEL, b. Nov. 7, 1720. 4, MARY b. Dec. 21, 1722; m. Bradley, and had among others: 1, *Stephen Rowe Bradley*, b. Cheshire, Conn., Feb. 20, 1754; Y. C. 1775; rem. to Vt. 1778; set. at Westminster. He drew up the "Vermont Appeal," published by the State Council 1779; many years Pros. Atty. of the Co.; Col. and Gen. of Militia; often Rep. in Gen. Assembly; one of the commissioners in 1789 in the final adjustment of the controversy with New York; three times elected U. S. Senator, serving over 14 yrs.; he d. Dec. 19, 1830.—*Hall's Hist. of Vt.* His dau., Adeline Gratia, was first wf. of Sam'l G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley) p. 108, and had Mary Elizabeth, who m. her cous. Charles M. Wolcott, Esq., p. 107. His s. Wm. Czar Bradley, b. March 20, 1782; Y. C.; LL.D.; mem. Con.; an able lawyer; d. March 3, 1867, a. 85.

48. In 1750 she quit-claimed her right in estate of her father, Ebenezer Atwater, to her brother James Atwater.

49. William Tyler of Milford, said to be from Devonshire, England, the oldest person found in the New Haven Colonial Records. In a list of after settlers is Wm. Tyler. Inv. of est. taken Feb. 18, 1692-3.

I. Roger Tyler, m. June 10, 1698, Sarah Humiston of Wallingford, perhaps dau. of Henry, and sis. of John, who m. Sarah Tuttle, 1698 (I)

II. John Tyler, m. Jan. 14, 1694, Abigail Hall, who d. Nov. 20, 1741. 1. ESTHER, Sept. 20, 1695 m. Moses Beach. 2, JOHN, Jan. 29, 1697; m. April 7, 1731. Phebe Beach; (2) Nov. 9, 1741, Mary Doolittle. *i.* by 2d m.: I, *Rev. John*, Episc. minister at Norwich, b. 1743. 3, ABIGAIL, twin with John, m. Samuel Andrews. 4, NATHAN, m. Rachel Tuttle, sis. of Timothy of Goshen, whose dau. Mary m. Benjamin Sedgwick. 5, LOIS, Nov. 7, 1706. 6, THOMAS, b. Nov. 26, 1708; m. Lydia —. 7, ISAAC, Jan. 17, 1713; m. Susanna Mills. 8, JOSEPH, March 13, 1716; m. Mehitable Clark [*ante* 9]. 9, EXPERIENCE. 10, HANNAH, m. Macock Ward.

III. William Tyler, m. Mary —, who'd March 11, 1754. 1, MARY, Sept. 7, 1695; m. Feb. 5, 1734, Francis Sedgwick. 2, SARAH, Nov. 25, 1697. 3, PHEBE, Oct. 5, 1700. 4, SAMUEL, Aug. 11, 1702; m. Feb. 15, 1734. Jerusha, dau. of Samuel and Ruth (Peck) Sedgwick of Hartford, and had: 1, *Samuel*, b. Dec. 14, 1735; m. Damaris, dau. of Phineas and Mary Atwater, and had Selina M. Sherlock and Andrews. 5, MARTHA, b. Oct. 4, 1706; m. Jan. 10, 1733, Jacob Francis. 6, MEHITABLE, Nov. 14, 1707. 7, ABIAH, Nov. 10, 1708. 8, EPHRAIM, April 18, 1713; m. March 13, 1734, Elizabeth DeWolfe. 9, MEHITABLE, Nov. 17, 1718; m. April 12, 1743, Stephen Merwin. 10, ASA, July 30, 1722.

50. Sergt. Jehiel Preston, b. Sept. 11, 1719; d. Nov. 22, 1758; m. Oct. 21, 1741, Thankful Sedgwick and had 1, SARAH, b. Aug. 23, 1742. 2, ESTHER, April 3, 1744. 3, SAMUEL, April 24, 1746. 4, CALEB. 5, REBECCA, b. Sept. 11, 1750. 6, THANKFUL, b. Dec. 10, 1752. 7, RUTH, b. Jan. 28, 1757. In 1758 Ephraim Preston, and Thankful, wid. of Jehiel, were made guard. to Sarah, Esther Hannah, Rebecca, Thankful and Ruth, chil. of Jehiel, dec. In 1763, Ephraim Tuttle, admr. est. of Ruth Preston, a minor, and all the above children named, and another named Jehiel.

825. JONATHAN EDWARDS, b. Oct. 5, 1703. Being an only son was named by his father "the gift of the Lord." When but six yrs. of age he began to learn Latin under his father and elder sisters, all of whom the father had made proficient in that language, and he was carefully instructed at home until he was thirteen years of age. His letters and essays written at a very early period display a remarkable inquisitiveness and acuteness of mind, both as to mental and natural phenomina. A fragment written when he was not more than twelve years old against some one who had contended for the materiality of the soul, shows considerable wit, reach of thought and power of expression. There is also preserved an entertaining and instructive account of the habits of spiders, as observed by himself, written before he was 13. But the very first exercises of his mind were doubtless of the nature of religious meditation, and he could not recollect the time when he was not imbued with a deep sense of religion. In an account of his conversion, written later in life for the benefit of his children, he says: "I had a variety of concerns and exercises about my soul from my childhood, but had two most remarkable seasons of awakening before I met with that change by which I was brought to those new dispositions and that new sense of things that I have since had. The first time was when I was a boy, some years before I went to college, at a time of remarkable awakening in my father's congregation. I was then very much affected for many months, and concerned about the things of religion and my soul's salvation, and was abundant in religious duties. I used to pray five times a day in secret, and to spend much time in religious conversation with other boys. * * * I with some of my school fellows joined together and built a booth in a swamp, in a very retired spot, for a place of prayer, and besides I had particular secret places of my own in the woods, where I used to retire by myself, and was from time to time much affected."

At thirteen years of age he entered Yale College, far advanced in general and classical learning, and in his freshman year read Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* with appreciation and delight, as shown by some of his notes which have been published. His pleasure in reading and annotating on the topics of this great work, has been likened to that of the miser when gathering up handsful of silver and gold from some newly discovered treasure.

While in the senior class his second awakening took place, which was speedily followed by a second relapse. "In process of time," he writes, "my convictions and affections wore off, and I entirely lost all those affections and delights, and left off secret prayer, at least as to any constant performance of it, and returned like a dog to his vomit, and went on in the ways of sin. Indeed I was at times very uneasy, especially toward the latter part of my time in college, when it pleased God to seize me with a pleurisy, in which he brought me nigh unto the grave and shook me over the pit of hell; and yet it was not long after my recovery before I fell again into my old ways of sin."

At seventeen he graduated with great reputation for both knowledge and wisdom, and he dates his final and entire conversion shortly after. Its chief symptom he thus describes: "From my childhood up my mind had been full of objections against the doctrine of God's sovereignty, choosing whom he would to eternal life, and hardening whom he pleased, leaving them eternally to perish and be everlastingly tormented in hell. It used to appear like a horrible doctrine to me; but I remember the time very well when I seemed to be convinced and fully satisfied as to the sovereignty of God, and his justice in thus eternally disposing of men according to his sovereign pleasure. * * * And there has been a wonderful alteration in my mind with respect to the doctrine of God's sovereignty from that day to this, so that I scarce ever have found so much as the rising of an objection against it, in the most absolute sense, in God's showing mercy to whom he will show mercy and hardening whom he will. God's absolute sovereignty and justice, with respect to salvation and damnation, is what my mind seems to rest assured of as much as of anything I see with my eyes; at least it is so at times."

In commenting on this part of his life an eminent writer says: "We cannot avoid giving our readers a little insight into the narrative of his conversion, especially as it contains some passages of deep feeling and sensibility which form a striking contrast to the controversial hardness of his other writings. It is full of bursts of tenderness and even whilst the subject of his earliest meditations were the same dark doctrines in their most tremendous form, which he afterwards defended so ably by the help of his mature reason amidst all the gloom which naturally surrounds them, they seem to have left upon his mind no sentiments but those of gentleness and charity. * * *

In this document of Mr. Edwards' early opinions we have said that, amidst all the horrors of his creed, there are many indications of the natural fineness and sensibility of his spirit. The following passages are remarkably beautiful and have about them a tone of

pastoral or rather scriptural poetry. "Not long after I first began to experience these things I gave an account to my father of some things that had passed in my mind. I was pretty much affected by the discourse we had together; and when the discourse was ended I walked abroad alone in a solitary place in my father's pasture for contemplation. And as I was walking there and looked up on the sky and clouds, there came into my mind so sweet a sense of the glorious majesty and grace of God, that I know not how to express it. God's excellency, his wisdom, his purity and love, seemed to appear in everything; in the sun, moon and stars; in the clouds and blue sky; in the grass, flowers and trees; in the water and all nature, which used greatly to fix my mind. I often used to sit and view the moon for a long time, and so in the day time spent must time in viewing the clouds and sky to behold the sweet glory of God in these things; in the meantime singing forth with a loud voice my contemplation of the Creator and Redeemer. I used to be a person uncommonly terrified with thunder; and it used to strike me with terror when I saw a thunderstorm rising; but now, on the contrary, it rejoiced me. I felt God at the first appearance of a thunderstorm, and used to take an opportunity at such times to fix myself to view the clouds and see the lightning play and hear the majestic and awful voice of God's thunder." * * * There is a poetry and grandeur in some of his passages of this sort, which show a moral sublimity of genius in the midst of enthusiastic reveries, often in inferior minds more productive of dark and disorderly sentiments than of sound and elevated piety. When he comes, however, to reason on his theological and philosophical tenets, he is no longer either an enthusiast or a poet, for then he proceeds with all the pertinacity and ingenuity of a hard headed dialectician, determined neither to tolerate nor employ any weapon but stern argument.—*Encyc. Britannica 7th Edition Art. Edwards.*

After graduating he remained two years in New Haven, studying divinity. In the 19th year of his age (1722) he was licensed to preach and in August of that year, accepted a call to New York city. His diary while there shows that his mind was constantly employed in religious meditation. On the 12th of Jan., 1723, "I made a solemn dedication of myself to God; and wrote it down, giving up myself and all that I had to God; to be for the future in no respect my own, to act as one who had no right to himself in any respect." About this time he wrote out 70 resolutions which he kept before him as his guides through the remainder of his lfie. They refer mostly to the governing of his morals and the performance of religious exercises. They are published in his "Life by Dr. Dwight." After a ministry of

eight months in N.Y., which gave abundant satisfaction, circumstances induced him to return to his father's house. He formed warm attachments in New York. "My heart seemed to sink within me at leaving the family and city where I had passed so many pleasant days. I went to Wethersfield by water and as I sailed away I kept sight of the city as long as I could." But at Saybrook where he went on shore to spend the Sabbath, he recovered his composure in "a refreshing season walking alone in the fields." The summer of 1723 was devoted to theological studies at his father's house. In the fall he went to New Haven to receive the degree of Master of Arts. Was elected a tutor of Yale College, and continued in this position two years.[51] "His tutorial renown," says President Stiles, "was great and excellent." He then accepted a call to the church at Northampton, as colleague to his grandfather, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, who was far advanced in years, and whom he shortly succeeded as sole pastor, being installed Feb. 27, 1727. On the 28th of the following July, he m. Sarah, daughter of Rev. James and Mary Hooker Pierpont of N. Hav. She was b. Jan. 9, 1707. Her father was the second pastor of the first church in New Haven, a son of John and Thankful (Stowe) Pierpont of Roxbury, Mass. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Hooker of Farmington and a gr. dau. of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the leader and first pastor of the colony at Hartford; her ancestory was noble and she did it no discredit. She was a young lady of uncommon beauty. Not only is this the language of tradition, but Dr. Hopkins who first saw her when the mother of seven children, says "she was more than ordinarily beautiful, and her portrait painted by Smybert in 1740, exhibits that pecular loveliness of expression, which is the combined result of intelligence, cheerfulness and benevolence." This picture now hangs with that of her husband, by the same artist, in the gallery of Yale College.

To her natural advantages were added all that a superior education could give. In her manners she was gentle, courteous and amiable, and the law of kindness appeared to govern all her conduct and conversation. She was a rare example of early piety, warm and animated, and under the control of true delicacy and sound discretion. Mr. Edwards had known her several years before her marriage, and in 1723 (when she was but thirteen years of age) he wrote on the blank leaf of a book, this remarkable description or her: "They say there is a young lady in New Haven who is beloved of that Great Being who made and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons in which this Great Being in some way or other comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for anything except to meditate on Him. That she expects after a while to

be received up where He is, to be raised up out of the world and caught up into heaven; being assured that He loves her too well to let her remain at a distance from Him always. That she is to dwell with Him and be ravished with His love and delight forever. Therefore, if you present all the world before her with the richest of its treasures, she disregards it and cares not for it, and is unmindful of any path of affliction. She has a superior purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct, and you could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful, if you should give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful sweetness, calmness and universal benevolence, especially after the Great God has manifested Himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place singing sweetly, and seems always to be full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, especially in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always conversing with her."

Devoted as Mr. Edwards was to study he was less acquainted with most of his temporal affairs than many of his neighbors, and seldom knew where or by whom his forage for winter was gathered, or how many milk kine he had; whence his table was furnished, or by what means his wants were provided for. Mrs. Edwards took almost the whole direction of the temporal affairs of the family without doors and within, managing them with great wisdom and prudence as well as cheerfulness. And in the still more delicate and difficult duties of a mother he could safely commit his young and growing family to her love, faithfulness, wisdom and piety. She encouraged exclusively female meetings for prayer and religious conversation, in which she took her proper share, and in this way helped to bring about the frequent revivals for which the Northampton church was remarkable during the ministry of Mr. Edwards. They lived together thirty years, and he was to the end the same enthusiastic admirer. She relieved him from all cares beyond his study, whither every day she carried in a silver bowl his simple diet; and every night, after the other members of their family had retired to rest, they met there to spend an hour in conversation and prayer.

In 1731, Edwards visited Boston, and while there delivered before an association of ministers, a sermon, which by their request was published. It was the first of his works which was printed, and it made such an impression that public thanks were offered to the Head of the Church for raising up so great a teacher. In 1734 occurred a remarkable revival in his own church at Northampton, an account of which he published at the time under the title, *A Faithful Narrative of the*

Surprising Work of God in the Conversion of Many Hundreds of Souls in Northampton. This work excited great interest and was republished in England from Edwards' manuscript under the editorship of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts in 1736. This was the begining of "The Great Awakening," which culminated in 1740-1. The revival was general throughout the country and extended to the remotest colonies of America and to England and to Scotland. Ministers and congregations from all parts of New England applied to Edwards for assistance and besought him to come among them and preach. As in all seasons of great excitement, fanatical excesses were committed which brought religion into contempt and in other ways some evil was mingled with the good. Edwards, though full of zeal and earnestness, had no sympathy with fanticism; to moderate and guide the misdirected and the overzealous, he wrote his *Treatise on the Religious Affections*, published 1746.

In the year 1747, David Brainerd, the famous missionary to the Indians, came to the house of Edwards to die. During his sickness, Jerusha Edwards gave him her constant care and attention. They were, no doubt, betrothed. "She was a person of much the same spirit as Brainerd," said her father. He died Oct. 9, 1747; and Jersuha followed him about four months later and was buried by his side. Mr. Edwards wrote the *Life of David Brainerd;* published in 1749.

During all the years of his pastorate at Northampton, Mr. Edwards was indefatigable in the discharge of his official duties and diligent in self-improvement. "His preaching produced effects which have never been surpassed. His church became the largest protestant society in the world. He stood at the head of the clerical profession in New England. Wherever he preached crowds hung upon his lips. While yet a young man sermons and volumes of his were republished in Great Britain and widely circulated. He was the first American author who achieved a European reputation. He held this position many years. On the 20th of June, 1750, he was *ignominiously* dismissed from the church at Northampton. Where does the ignominy rest?

About six years before, he had offended an influential part of his congregation by taking some very active and, as they affirmed, arbitrary measures in consequence of the reported circulation of obscene books among the younger members of his flock. He was openly resisted in his attempts to make a public example of the offenders, and his influence over his people from that time began to wane. But a more potent cause of the final rupture was a different one. In the eastern colonies, upwards of a century ago, all the politicians and men of fashion managed to retain -a "regular standing" in some

religious society; it was essential to their respectability. It was not deemed necessary that they should make a public profession or practice the duties of christianity, only so far as to give an intellectual assent to its doctrines. They could not, or would not, say that they had really embraced christianity. In short they were unconverted persons. In Mr. Edwards' church the custom had been introduced by his predecessor, Mr. Stoddard, not without opposition, of admitting such persons to participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. About 1744 Edwards began to insist on a return to the old custom. A fierce opposition was raised. The next six years was spent in continual disputations, and in vain attempts to break the resolute will of Edwards, determined that the line of demarkation between the church and the world should not be entirely obliterated. Efforts at mediation and compromise failed. His dismissal was clamored for. A council of neighboring pastors, appointed to adjudicate between the parties, voted, by a majority of one, the expediency of an immediate dissolution of the pastoral relation of Mr. Edwards to his flock. When it came to the people for a final vote, it is said that those who were never there before now thronged the meeting house to prevent their own disfranchisement; that a mob succeeded in procuring the dismissal of the wisest and most faithful of pastors. The vote was over 200 to 20. After this he occasionally supplied the pulpit, pending the appointment or his successor, until a vote was passed prohibiting his return. Through all this contest Edwards bore himself heroically. No passionate word or unseemly act marred the grand composure of his speech, or the dignity of his conduct; but with strong and steady persistence in what he knew to be his duty he fought the good fight to the end, willing to suffer all things for the sake of his Master. Some of those who were the most violent in opposition, years afterwards, when time had given them opportunities for reflection, repented in sack cloth and ashes. In 1751 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., as a missionary to preach to the Indians and a small church of Anglo-Americans which had been formed there by an earlier missionary. He had a wife and eight children to support; his salary was small; his daughters made laces and painted fans, which were sent to Boston for sale. Soon after his settlement he announced in a letter to his friend Erskine of Scotland, his intention to write a work upon Free Will and Moral Agency, in which he would bring the objections to the " 'Calvinistic divinity' to the test of the strictest reasoning, and particularly that great objection in which the modern writers have so much gloried, so long triumphed with so great a degree of insult toward the most excellent divines, and in effect against the gospel of Christ, that the Calvinistic notions of

God's moral government are contrary to the common sense of mankind." This work was written in four months.

The controversy at Northampton did not begin nor end there. It was simply an outbreak of the old disagreement between the materialism, the stubborn pride, selfishness and self-indulgence of human nature, when left to itself, and the spirit of duty, humility, self-sacrifice and dependence on God, embodied in Edwards, formulated in doctrine, defended by an intellect of amazing power, and fortified by an unconquerable resolution. His theology is liked in certain quarters, no better, or even less, now than it was then, and the man himself is regarded with an aversion, often thinly veiled, but sometimes expressed in open and coarse denunciation. At a late meeting of modern philosophers and *literati* in an eastern city, Edwards was called "a scoundrel (we beg pardon of our readers), a hypocrite who did not believe what he taught, who in fact knew better." Another critic, if not more profound, at least in far better taste says:

"The fruit to taste which comprised an education, the talking ophidian, the many centuried patriarchs, the floating menagerie with the fauna of the drowning world represented on its decks; the modeling of the first woman about the bone of the first man. All these things were to him, as to those about him, as real historical facts as the building of the pyramids. His argument is, we are free to follow, but not to form our will, as *that* of necessity obeys the strongest motive. As the natural man since the fall is corrupt, his motives and consequently his volitions are evil, until changed by grace, which is a free gift to such as are elected from eternity. The doctrine of self-determining will as the ground of all moral good and evil, tends to prevent any proper exercise of faith in God and Christ in the affair of our salvation, as it tends to prevent all dependence upon them. There is no sufficient reason for attacking the motives of a man so saintly in life; so holy in aspirations; so patient, so meek, so laborious, so thoroughly in earnest in the work to which his whole life was given. * * *
A natural man is better than an unnatural theologian. It is less violence to our nature to deify proto-plasm than it is to diabolize the Deity. The practical effect of his teachings, revivals in which the majority of the converts fell away, nervous disorders of all sorts, insanity and suicide, bitter alienation and quarrel with his people, if this was a successful ministry, what disasters would constitute a failure." —*O. W. Holmes.*

There is no need of an answer to the indictment, as to "the bitter alienation and quarrel with his people;" we have seen what that means. But there are some very questionable assertions of fact, and some more

than questionable inferences in the above quotation. Is it true that the majority of the converts fell away? That nervous disorders of all sorts, insanity and suicide were the practical effect of his teachings? That his ministry was not a successful one? Can reforms be affected or attempted without conflict? Can a radical change in moral disposition and habit from evil to good be accomplished in the individual without mental or emotional disturbance? It is the old controversy. With respect to the work of Edwards on the will described so gibly and measured in the few lines above quoted, and his mental calibre or grade, a great writer speaks by implication as of "that class of mighty and terrible minds, for which are reserved in some sort certain problems which are dangerous and unfathomable abysses to all others; tremendous reveries and sublimities of speculation, from which some very great minds like Swedenborg and Pascal have glided into insanity; all those profundities; to the apostle converging upon God; to the Atheist upon annihilation—destiny; good and evil; the war of being against being; the conscience of man; the thought-like dreams of the animal; the transformation of death * * the soul, nature, liberty, necessity; difficult problems, sinister depths towards which are drawn the gigantic archangels of the human race."—*Victor Hugo.*

Edwards had much spare time in Stockbridge, and had in view several great literary enterprises, one of which was begun but not ready for the press. It was "A History of the Work of Redemption," a complete system of divinity on a new plan. It would probably have been his masterpiece, and would have raised him in reputation as much higher than he is now, as his completed works entitle him to be ranked above all other theological writers of his age. Another work he contemplated was the "Harmony of the Old and New Testament." In the autumn of 1754 he was seized with a severe fever, from which he did not recover until the following January; and his favorite pursuits were still further interrupted by the French and Indian war, during which soldiers were quartered in his house. In the last three years, however, he wrote some of his ablest works, among which are the dissertations on *God's Last End in the Creation of the World*, and on the *Nature of True Virtue*. "The last of these subjects has been a favorite one with ethical writers. Aristotle regarded virtue as *un juste milicu;* Hume says it is whatever is useful or agreeable to ourselves and others; and Paley, who, as well as Hume, had been a careful reader of Edwards, that it is "the doing good to mankind in obedience to the will of God, and for the sake of everlasting happiness." Edwards held it to be in some sense, the same as beauty; in other words, to be every voluntary act, of which the ultimate end is the

greatest good to the greatest number. This dissertation is perhaps the most original of his works, and is so conclusive that all others on the subject have since been considered as objects of curiosity rather than as guides to opinion. Among the writers who have been largely indebted to it was William Godwin, who, in his *Political Justice*, as Robert Hall well observes, "With a daring consistence has pursued the principles of Edwards to an extreme from which that excellent man would have recoiled with horror."

His treatise on Original Sin is usually ranked next to that on the Will, for clearness, force and comprehensiveness. It was finished in 1757. Dr. Taylor of Norwich had boasted that his own argument on this question could never be answered. The refutation of it by Edwards was so complete that even Taylor was compelled to admit that there could be no rejoinder, and his mortification is said to have shortened his days.

While Edwards was laboring with his wonted industry at Stockbridge, he received intelligence of the death of his son-in-law, Rev. Aaron Burr, Pres. of the College of New Jersey; and a few days afterward a letter from the Trustees advised him that he had been elected to the vacant office. He submitted the question to some of his friends, and acting on their advice, accepted the invitation and proceeded to Princeton, where he arrived in Jan., 1758. A few days afterward he was informed of the death of his father. Several weeks passed before his inauguration, but he preached in the mean time in the college chapel, which his fame caused to be filled on every occasion to its utmost limits. He was inaugurated on the 16th of Feb. On the 23d he was inoculated for the smallpox, which then prevailed in the town, and on the 22d of March he died of that disease.

To his daughter, Lucy, who attended him in his last sickness, he said: "It seems to be the will of God that I must shortly leave you. Therefore, give my kindest love to my dear wife, and tell her that the uncommon union that has so long subsisted between us has been of such a nature as I trust is spiritual, and, therefore, will continue forever, And I hope she will be supported under so great a trial, and submit cheerfully to the will of God. And as to my children, who are likely to be left fatherless, which I hope will be an inducement to you all to seek a Father, who will never fail you. And as to my funeral, I would have it to be like Mr. Burr's and any additional sum of money that might be expected to be laid out that way, I would have it disposed of to charitable uses." Persons at the bedside lamented the loss his death would be to the college and to religion, to whom he replied: "Trust in God, and ye need not fear." These were his last words.

In person he was tall, slender and slightly stooping; his face, very pale and somewhat wasted, wore an aspect of singular refinement and dignity; his manner calm and gentle; he spoke very little. He lamented his awkward address and unimposing presence. "I have a constitution," he says, "in many respects peculiarly unhappy, attended with flaccid solids and, vapid sizy and scarce fluids, and a low tide of spirits; often occasioning a childish weakness and contemptableness of speech, presence and demeanor and a disagreeable dullness and stiffness much unfiting me for conversation." "Admirable to such a man," says Parton, "must have seemed the alert and brilliant Burr, so thoroughly alive, with every faculty at instant command, of dauntless self-possession, with a presence and address that invited confidence and disarmed impertinence. Burr on his part had good sense and modesty enough to know that with all his shining qualities he was no more the superior of Jonathan Edwards than an armory is superior to the mine of ore, from which the polished weapons of a thousand armories can be made."—*Life of Burr*.

The chief works of Edwards: *A Treaties Concerning the Religious Affections*, 1742; *An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions, Respecting the Freedom of the Will, which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame*, 1754; *The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended*, containing a reply to the objections of Dr. John Taylor, 1758; *The History of Redemption; A Dissertation Concerning the End for which God Created the World; A Dissertation Concerning the True Nature of Christian Virtue*. The three last were published after his death. He also wrote several volumes of sermons, printed at various times and often reprinted in England as well as in America. *The Life of David Brainerd*, 1749; *An Inquiry into the Qualifications for Full Communion in the Visible Church*, 1749; *Miscellaneous Observations on Important Theological Subjects*, London, 1796, and several other tracts of less importance. In 1809 an edition of his works by Dr. Austin was published in England.

In 1830 an edition of his works in ten vols. was pub. by Dr. Sereno E. Dwight. *The Freedom of the Will* has been published separately, with an introductory essay, by Mr. Taylor, author of the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*. An old desk on which the *Freedom of the Will* was written is in possession of the Theological Seminary of Yale College. In 1872 the descendants of Edwards erected a monument to his memory at Stockbridge, Mass. It is of red Scotch granite, fifteen feet high, and stands on the public square west of the Cemetery. Among some recently discovered manuscripts was found a treatise on

the Trinity by Edwards. It was published by Charles Scribner, New York, 1880.

A memorial window in the chapel of Yale College is inscribed: "Jonathan Edwards, *Summi in ecclesia ordinis Vates; fuit rerum sacranum philosophus qui sacculorum admirationem movet; Dei cultu mystice amantissimus; hic studebat, docebat.*"

His fame is great in all Christian lands, and his works and character the admiration of the most profound thinkers and of the best men of every generation since his time; an admiration expressed in terms as varied, as strong and as emphatic as human ingenuity can invent. Yet as we have seen, very opposite views are entertained and expressed in disparagement of his genius and vituperation of his character. It is therefore eminently proper to add here the testimony of men whose opinions the world has been accustomed to regard with respect, in order that detraction may not destroy the legitimate influence, which cannot well be spared yet, of a great name and a noble life.

"Edward's sermons seem to me the best in the language."—*Rev. Dr. Mathias Bruen, first pastor of the Bleecker St. Presb. chh. N.Y.*

In a recent work on American literature Prof. Tyler considers Jonathan Edwards the most original and acute thinker yet produced in America. He gives full credit to the traditions that have come down to us of the tremendous effects produced by Edwards' presentation of the Calvinistic theology. Such was the power of his sincerity, of his solemnity and of his logic that he wrought results not surpassed even by Whitfield's eloquence. "As a theologian and metaphysician, as the author of 'Freedom of the Will' and the champion of Calvinism, as the inspirer and drill master of innumerable minds, Edwards fills a large place in ecclesiastical and philosophical history."

When Samuel Hopkins, the distinguished theologian of Newport, was a student at Yale, Mr. Whitfield appeared there and in Oct. 1740 preached to crowded assemblies. Mr. Hopkins heard him and was somewhat impressed, and justified him with those who were disposed to condemn him. The next spring Gilbert Tennant (the famous itinerant) came and stayed about a week and preached seventeen sermons. "He was," says Hopkins, "a remarkably plain and rousing preacher, and every person in the college seemed to be under a degree of awakening and conviction." Hopkins admired his preaching, thought him the greatest and best man he had ever seen or heard, and determined when he should leave college to go and live with him wherever he might be found. But on the 17th day of Sept., just before he was to take his degree, Jonathan Edwards of Northampton visited

New Haven and preached his celebrated sermon on 'Trial of the Spirits.' Hopkins heard it and was so affected that he changed his mind in respect to Mr. Tennant and resolved to reside with Mr. Edwards when he should have opportunity."—*Autobiography.*

"The greatest metaphysician in America."—*Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.*

"Jonathan Edwards, the most gifted of all the men of the 18th century; perhaps the most profound thinker of the world." * * * "clear-sighted as the eagle, untiring as the light that travels from the fixed stars, regarding the wide field of human thought with a glance more delicate and comprehensive than Plato; an imagination no less sublime and a soul how much, more serenely pure than that of Bacon, he stands the foremost among all philosophical thinkers, ancient or modern."—*Hollister's Hist. of Conn.*

"His influence is discernable on every leading mind. Bellamy and Hopkins were his pupils; Dwight was his expositor; Smalley, Emmons and many others were his followers; through Hopkins, his influence reached Kirkland and assisted in moulding the character of Channing. Of all the scholars and philosophers that America had produced before the beginning of the present century, two only had established a considerable and permanent reputation in the world of European thought, Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards."—*Bancroft.*

"Recollect your Edwards, erecting in this remote region the standard of orthodoxy for enlightened Protestant Europe."—*Alex H. Everett.*

" 'The Freedom of the Will' is the greatest achievement of the human intellect."—*Daniel Webster.*

Seeds from Edwards have taken root in strange places. A single stalk from his philosophy has shed beauty and perfume over wastes of modern speculation. Many of whose opinions all is dross that is not borrowed from him, have exhibited the poverty of their natural powers in assaults upon his system; and others incapable of penetrating beyond the shell of his logic, and of understanding the beauty of his life and doctrine, have done him a much greater injury by professing to be of his school.

The style of Edwards is uncommonly good. It is suitable for his subjects. It has seldom been surpassed in perspicuity and precision. It is deficient in harmony, indeed, and occasionally has other faults of a mechanical sort; but he wrote hastily, and printed without revision. Scarcely any of his sermons were intended for the press, and several of his more extended treatise are but rough drafts of what he designed. He appears never to have thought much of the importance of style,

until a few years before his death, when a copy of Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison* falling in his hands, he read it with pleasure, and discovered the secret of its influence. From this time he attempted to write more gracefully, and the works on the Will, and on Original Sin, subsequently finished, show that he improved.

He had a very powerful imagination, and some of his writings are full of the most impressive imagery. In his earlier years he gave a free reign to his creative faculty, but afterwards restrained it, except when expression of his thought was difficult without its all. His wit was of the Damascus sort, shining and keen. He delighted in the *reductio ad absurdum,* of which his works probably contain the finest specimens in the English Language. He directed his wit against principles, and never against his antagonists.

No assertion in regard to Edwards has been more common than the one that he was not eloquent. The mountebank declamation of these latter days has so perverted men's judgments that they cannot understand how a preacher who rested one arm upon a high pulpit, with its diminutive and delicately moulded hand holding a small manuscript volume all the while close to his eyes, and with the other made slowly his few and only gestures, could be an orator. But he could keep a congregation that had assembled to hear a morning sermon, ignorant of the approach of noon, until through the uncertained windows of the church, the setting sun's red rays were shining upon its ceilings. One time he was discoursing of death and the Judgment; people rose up from their seats, with pallor on their faces, to see Christ descend through the parting heavens .Being requested to preach at Enfield, where he was a stranger, and the assembly were so indifferent to religion as to be neglectful of the decency of silence while he prayed, he had not half finished his sermon before the startled sinners, having "already passed through the valley of silence," began to wail and weep so bitterly that he could not go on for their distress. These are triumphs of eloquence not dreamed of by such as deem themselves masters of the art, from reading the foolish recipe ascribed to Demosthenes.

In the same page of Mr. Gilfillan's *Sketches of Modern Literature,* in which he declares that Edwards' style "never rises into eloquence," he gives the following anecdote: "He reminded you of Milton's line, 'The ground burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire." A signal instance of this is recorded. A large congregation, including many ministers, were assembled to hear a popular preacher, who did not fulfill his appointment. Edwards was selected to fill his place, principally because being in the habit of reading his discourses, he

happened to have a sermon ready in his pocket. He ascended the pulpit, accordingly, amid almost audible marks of disappointment from the audience, whom, however, respect for the abilities and character of the preacher prevented from leaving the church. He chose for his text 'Their foot shall slide in due time,' and began to read in his usual quiet way. At first he had barely their attention; by and by he succeeded in riveting every one of them to his lips; a few sentences more, and they began to rise by twos and threes; a little further, and tears were flowing; at the close of another, particular deep groans were heard, and one or two went off in fits; and ere he reached the climax of his terrible appeals the whole audience had risen up in one tumult of grief and consternation. And, amid all this, there stood the calm, imperturbable man, reading on as softly and gently as if he were in his own study. And in reading the sermon we do not wonder at the impression it produced upon an audience constituted as that must have been. It is a succession of swift thunder claps, each drowning and deafening the one which preceded it. We read it once to a distinguished *savant*, who, while disapproving of its spirit, was compelled literally to shiver under the 'fury of its power.' "—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America.*

"The first man of the world during the second quarter of the eighteenth century was Jonathan Edwards of Conn. As a theologian, Robert Hall and Thomas Chalmers admit that he was the greatest who has lived in the Christian ages. And as a metaphysician, Dugald Stewart and Sir James Mackintosh agree that he was never surpassed. In Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, men disavowed belief in some of his doctrines, but confessed that they had only protests to oppose to them. Edwards had anticipated and refined all their arguments. Adopting some of his principles, others built up for themselves great reputations by perverting them, or deducing from them illegitimate conclusions. In whatever light he is regarded he commands our admiration. He was unequalled in intellect and unsurpassed in virtue. Bacon was described as the wisest, and the meanest of mankind; but Edwards, not inferior to the immortal chancellor in genius, suffered not even an accusation of anything unbecoming a gentlemen, a philosopher, or a christian."

But in a country which was still almost a wilderness; educated in a college which had scarcely a local habitation; settled a large part of his life over a church upon the confines of civilization, and the rest of it in the very midst of barbarism, in the humble but honorable occupation of a missionary, he owed nothing to adventitious circum-

stances. With a fragile body, a fine imagination, and a spirit the most gentle that ever thrilled in the presence of the beautiful, he seemed of all men the least fitted for the great conflict in which he was engaged. But He who giving to Milton the Dorian Reed, sent out his Seraphim to enrich him with utterance and knowledge; with fire from the same altar purified the lips of Edwards to teach that "true religion consists in holy affections" the spring of all which is "a love of divine things for their own beauty and sweetness."—*Griswold's Prose Writers.*

"We lose our religious emotions in the intellectual contemplation of its objects. It need not be so on the earth to the extent which it is, as appears in the life and writings of Edwards, whose vigor of intellect, compass of thought, patience of investigation, accuracy of discrimination, power of argument, knowledge of the Bible, and strength of holiness, stand unrivaled.

But for his piety, he might have been a skeptic, more dangerous than Hume or Voltaire, and but for the command of his religion over all his powers, he might have been one of the most dangerous, as he certainly was one of the most original and fearless of speculators. But the attractions of his heart to God, kept him in his orbit, and enabled him to go forth and survey and adjust the relations of the moral universe, without becoming a wandering star.

Next after the Bible, read and study, Edwards, whom to understand in theology, accommodated to use, would be as high praise in theological science as to understand Newton's works in acommodation to modern uses of natural philosophy.

Edwards and Fuller are the two best theological writers for a young man to study. But whilst Fuller, availing himself of his own powerful mind acting on Edwards' materials, has written with more conciseness and perspicuity than Edwards, he falls far below him in the ardor of his piety, and in his power of applying truth to the conscience. In this respect Edwards stands unrivalled. There is in his revival sermons more discrimination, power of argument, and pungency of application, than are contained in all the sermons besides which were ever written. Study as models, Edwards' Applications. They are original, multiform and powerful beyond measure. * * * Jonathan Edwards was a prince among preachers. There is no one in our day who comes within a thousand miles of him."—*Autobiography of Lyman Beecher. Letter to his Son.*

"My illustrious predecessor, Jonathan Edwards, the greatest thinker that this country has produced, in whose dazzling beams the others

of us appear as the smaller planets passing over the disk of the sun, has made a bold attempt to resolve all virtue into love."—*Dr. McCosh, Pres. Princeton Col., Baccalaureate Sermon,* 1875.

"Before the commencement of this century America had but one great man in philosophy; but that one was illustrious. From the days of Plato there has been no life of more simple and imposing grandeur than that of Jonathan Edwards."—*Westminster Review.*

"The most elaborate treatise on original sin is confessedly that of Pres. Edwards. It is not only the most elaborate but the most complete. There was everything in the intellectual character, the devout habits and the long practice of the great reasoner to bring his gigantic specimen of theological argument as near to perfection as we may expect any human composition to approach. We are not aware that any other human composition exhibits in the same degree as his, the love of truth, mental independence, grasp of intellect, power of concentrating his strength on a difficult inquiry, reverence for God, calm self-possession, superior to all polemical unfairness, benevolent regard for the highest interests of man; keen analysis of argument and the irresistable force of ratiocination. He reminds us of the scene described by Sir Walter Scott between Richard and Saladin, uniting in himself the sharpness of the scimetar and the strength of the battle ax." —*London Quarterly Review.*

"In theology, Jonathan Edwards is the very Euclid of divines, and the Americans would do well in claiming honor for their geniuses to put him at the head of the list, for the country never produced a greater."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"Having produced him, the Americans need not despair of their metaphysicians. We do not scruple to say that he is one of the acutest, most powerful and of all reasoners the most conscientious and sincere. His closeness and candor are alike admirable. * * His method is an honest method; there is not a trick, a subterfuge, or a verbal sophism in his whole book. * * * Those who compare his arguments with what Priestly or Hobbs have written on the same subject, will find the one petulent and the other dogmatical."—*Edin. Rev.* 1829, *p.* 131.

"Jonathan Edwards' works on *The Freedom of the Will* and *Original Sin* are the acknowledged authorities in defense of the leading views of what is generally known as Calvinistic divinity. The *Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will* is beyond dispute the most complete and

masterly treatise in which that subject is regarded as a question of metaphysical theology; and whatever may be the opinions arrived at by the reader as regards either the principal or secondary conclusions of the author, there can be no question as to the profundity of his reasoning, or the clearness and force with which he sets forth his arguments. Edwards was, in fact, one of the greatest metaphysicians of his age, and his writings, though deficient in the graces of style will, apart from their value as exponents of the views of a great theological party, be of permanent value as examples of comprehensive investigation and acute logic."—*Encyc. Britannica, 7th Ed. Article Edwards.*

"There is, however, one metaphysician of whom America has to boast, who in logical acuteness and subtilty does not yield to any disputant bred in the Universities of Europe. I need not say that I allude to Jonathan Edwards."—*Dugald Stewart Introductory Essay, Encyc. Brit., 7th Ed.*

"In power of subtle argument he was perhaps unequaled; certainly was unsurpassed among men."—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

"The greatest of theologians."—*Dr. Chalmers.*

"He was the greatest of the sons of men."—*Robert Hall.*

"Edwards on the Will is a work which never was answered and which never will be answered."—*Dugald Stewart.*

"The subject since then has hardly been one of controversy, though it has occasionally been talked about. Some ingenious persons, to attract attention to essays against fatalism, have called them replies to Edwards; but scholars have no need to be informed that Edwards never entertained any such doctrine as that word describes."

Children of Jonathan and Sarah Pierpont Edwards:

I. Sarah, b. Sunday, Aug. 25, 1728; m. June 11, 1750, Elihu Parsons.

II. Jerusha, b. Sunday, April 26, 1730; d. Sunday, Feb. 14, 1748; unm.

III. Esther, b. Sunday, Feb. 13, 1732; m. June 29, 1752, Rev. Aaron Burr.

IV. Mary, b. Sunday, April 17, 1734; m. Nov. 8, 1750, Major Timothy Dwight.

V. Lucy, b. Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1730; m. June 7, 1764, Jahleel Woodbridge.

VI. Timothy, b. Tuesday, July 25, 1738; m. Sept. 25, 1760, Rhoda Ogden.

VII. Susanna, b. Friday, June 20, 1740; m. Sept. 17, 1760, Eleazer Porter.

VIII. Eunice, b. Monday, May 9, 1743; m. Jan., 1764. Thomas Pollock; (2) Robert Hunt.

IX. Jonathan, b. Sunday, May 26, 1745; m. Oct. 4, 1770, Sarah Porter; (2) Mercy Sabin.

X. Elizabeth, b. Wednesday, May 16, 1747; d. Northampton, Jan. 1, 1762, a. 15 years.

XI. Pierpont, b. Sunday, April 5, 1750; m. May, 1769, Francis Ogden; (2) Mary Tooker.

The first seven children all had the measles late in 1740; six of the eleven were b. on Sunday, one on Monday, two on Tuesday, one on Wednesday and one on Friday.

Footnotes to Jonathan Edwards

51. The only real estate then belonging to the college was the old homestead of William Tuttle on which had been erected its first building, and on the very spot where Edwards studied, taught and won "his great and excellent tutorial renown." Elizabeth Tuttle the grandmother of Edwards, had passed the years of her childhood and youth, until as the wife of Richard Edwards she removed to Hartford and became the ancestress of "a glorious posterity." A posterity that has reflected, perhaps, more lustre on the name of Yale, than that of any pilgrim to these shores from the landing on Plymouth Rock.

82532. AARON BURR, b. Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756. After d. of his parents he was taken by his uncle, Timothy Edwards, who resided in Elizabethtown, N. J., and lived in his family until he went to Col. When about four years of age he ran away in consequence of some misunderstanding with his preceptor and was not found until the third or fourth day after. The family government of Mr. Edwards was strict and severe, but he is represented as saying in the case of Burr, and also of his younger bro., Pierpont Edwards, whom he brought up, "the rod was spared." It seems, nevertheless, to have been no "maple sugar" government, for Aaron himself relates that one fine afternoon in July he was in a cherry tree in his uncle's garden when he observed coming up the walk an elderly lady, a guest of the house, wearing a silk dress, which was then a rare luxury. The prim behavior and severe morality of this ancient maiden had made her a somewhat odious object in the sight of the boy. Concealed in the tree he amused himself by throwing cherries at her, upon observing which she angrily sought Uncle Timothy, to tell him of Aaron's misconduct. He was then in the 8th year of his age. He was summoned to the study where the case was treated in the severe puritanic method. First came a long lecture on the enormity of the offense, which was followed by a long prayer for the offender's reformation. From the beginning of these ceremonies the boy well knew how they were to end, and he could form an idea of the severity of the coming punishment from the length of the prayer and exhortation. A terrible castigation followed; or as Burr used to express it, "he licked me like a sack." —*Parton.*

At the age of ten he wanted to go to sea and ran away to New York and entered himself on board a vessel as a cabin boy. Pursued by his uncle he found refuge at the masthead, from which he refused to budge until terms of peace satisfactory to himself had been agreed upon. When eleven years of age he was prepared for college, but was not permitted to enter till next year; he grad. with distinction at Princeton, at the age of sixteen. While in college he won a small sum at his first game of billiards, and was so mortified that he never played again at any game for money. About the time that he left college, being uneasy in his mind on the subject of religion, he resolved to visit the Rev. Dr. Bellamy at Bethlehem, Conn., and with him pursued a course of religious study and conversation (from autumn of

1773 to spring of 1774). His conclusions on certain Calvinistic points of faith were somewhat at variance with those of his preceptor; but henceforth he avoided all religious disputation.

EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC.

In July, 1775, being a little more than nineteen years of age, he left Elizabethtown for Cambridge to offer his services to the patriot cause. While in Cambridge, the confusion, absence of discipline and organization, disease among the troops, and selfish squabbles about rank among the officers, so disgusted him that he was prostrated with a nervous fever. The news of Arnold's proposed expedition for the capture of Quebec re-animated him, and though still weak and feeble in health, he shouldered his musket and on Sept. 14, 1775, started for Newburyport, whence the expedition was to sail. At N. he found a message from his uncle Edwards, ordering his return, and two men who delivered the order, seemed disposed to enforce it, but were met with such manifestations of spirit and resolution on the part of the youthful patriot that he was allowed to proceed. The expedition started too late. By the time they were well on their way, the usual fine autumn weather was past, and the succeeding fall rains greatly increased the difficulties and dangers of the march. From the head of navigation on the Kennebec river, it was an unbroken wilderness for three hundred miles.

Their bateaux had to be dragged over waterfalls, portages, lofty mountains, deep morasses, and through thick woods. Dogs, reptiles, cartridge boxes and shoes were eaten for food, and a part of the army returned to Cambridge to avoid starvation. It was a terrible march, and the story is one of extreme hardship, suffering, peril and privation; many of the men fell in their tracks to rise no more. Burr shared in all these perils and hardships, but being used to an abstemious diet, probably suffered less from hunger than most of the troops. In passing the rapids of the Chaudiere river he proved himself a skillful helmsman, though the boat was carried over a fall of twenty feet and one soldier drowned. The rest reached the shore with great difficulty. Arnold was always in advance with his Indian guides, and Burr believed, did not participate in the privations of his men, for on entering his tent when the troops arrived at Point Levi, he found tea, coffee, loaf sugar, wine and other matters of good living on his table. When the expedition arrived at Point Levi it became necessary to inform Gen. Montgomery, who with his army was at Montreal. Burr was selected as the messenger. Disguising himself as a Catholic priest, he

safely and successfully accomplished his dangerous and difficult task. Montgomery was much pleased; invited Burr to remain at headquarters, appointed him his aide, and announced his appointment in general orders before Quebec. Subsequently, Burr planned an attack, which, as appears from later developments, would probably have succeeded. For this assault he requested and obtained command of a small, forlorn hope of forty men, whom he thoroughly prepared by drilling, furnishing with scaling ladders, etc. Another plan, however, was adopted. The assault was made on Dec. 31, 1775, amid a heavy fall of snow. The first barrier was a battery, in front of which was a block house. As the Americans advanced, the troops in the block house fired a few random shots, then threw down their arms and fled, and for a time the barrier was entirely deserted; but the assaulting column being delayed by various obstacles, one or two soldiers of the enemy ventured to return to the battery, and seizing a match, discharged one of the guns. Several were killed among them Gen. Montgomery, Capt. McPherson, Capt. Cheeseman and others. Every one of the party near the General was killed or wounded excepting Burr, who stood within six feet of Montgomery when he fell. Lieut. Col. Campbell, being next in command, ordered a retreat against the advice of Burr, who declared that had the column pushed on, Quebec would have been taken. Gen. Montgomery was borne from the field in the arms of Burr, for some distance,[52] but the rapid advance of the enemy compelled him to drop his burden.

Arnold succeeded as Commander-in-chief, and Burr left soon afterward.

AID TO WASHINGTON.

Arriving at Albany, he was notified to meet Washington in New York. He reported accordingly, May 20, 1776, and by invitation became a member of his military family, with the rank of Major. Burr soon became dissatisfied and was inclined to quit the service, but at the instance of John Hancock accepted the position of aid to Gen. Putnam.

This instance has been much used to the prejudice of Burr. The writer of an article in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1858, intimates that a disreputable affair with some female, "similar to that of the beautiful and unfortunate Margaret Moncreiffe which occurred some months afterwards was the cause of the disagreement with Washington." For this insinuation there is not a shadow of fact or evidence, and the writer himself sets it aside in the same sentence

to make room for another theory, to wit: "But aside from any such cause there was ground enough in the characters of the two men. Discipline compelled Washington to hold his subordinates at a distance of implied, if not asserted inferiority, and Burr never met a man to whom he thought himself inferior."

MARGARET MONCREIFFE.

The name of Burr has long been associated in an infamous manner with that of the unfortunate woman named above, and in the reference just quoted the fact that he was her betrayer is implied as a settled fact. Such, no doubt, is the belief of hundreds who have never taken the trouble to ascertain the truth. It is proper, therefore, that the plain story should be told here. At the time when Burr became aid to Putnam there resided in the family of the General a daughter of Col. James Moncreiffe,[53] named Margaret, her father being with the British army on Long Island. She was detained as a spy. She was fourteen years of age; but a woman in development; witty, vivacious, piquant and beautiful. The young couple, residing in the same family, were much together, and to silence the tongue of scandal which began to wag, the lady was removed to King's Bridge, not by order of Washington, as has been asserted, but by Gen. Putnam and at the request of Burr himself. There was no doubt a strong attachment on one if not on both sides; that is all. Out of these simple facts Burr has been held up to execration, as a monster of turpitude, a seducer of virgin innocence, etc. Sabine, in his *Hist. of American Loyalists*, though evidently not friendly to the memory of Burr, says he must be held innocent of this charge. The lady herself in her *Memoirs*, written 1793, says: "O, may these pages one day meet the eye of him (Burr) who subdued my virgin heart, whom the immutable unerring laws of nature had pointed out for my husband, but whose sacred decree the barbarous customs of society violated. To him I pledged my virgin vow and I shall never cease to lament that obedience to my father left it incomplete. When I reflect upon my past suffering, now that, alas, my present sorrows press heavily upon me, I cannot refrain from expatiating a little on the inevitable horrors which ever attend the frustration of natural affections. I, myself, who, unpitied by the world, have endured every calamity that human nature knows, am a melancholy example of this truth; for if I know my own heart, it is far better calculated for the pure joys of domestic life than for the hurricane of extravagance and dissipation in which I have been wrecked. With this companion of my soul how happy should I now have been."

Sabine adds, "Upon this written evidence, Burr, be his reputation for intrigue as it may, is to be acquitted of the ruin of Margaret Moncreiffe, since the only proof is from her own pen, and she, instead of accusing him as the author of her woes, looked back to her relations with him as to the happiest memories of her life."

AID TO GENERAL PUTNAM.

By American historians it is generally conceded that the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, was disastrous to the patriot cause, and ought not to have been fought. Two days before the battle, Gen. Greene, who commanded there, left the camp, and Gen. Putnam took his place. Burr, as his aid, inspected the troops, and reported that they were undisciplined, badly armed and so unfit for battle that it would be madness to risk one. Three weeks before, he had written to his uncle Edwards, that an engagement would be extremely hazardous, and that the retreat from Long Island might be cut off. The results largely verified his prediction. Of the 5,000 troops engaged on the American side, nearly one-half were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

On the retreat and embarkation, Burr, from his knowledge of localities, was enabled to render important services. Gen. McDougal who had charge of the embarkation was a witness of the efficiency of the youthful aid, and ever after gave him his entire confidence. On the retreat from New York, Burr undoubtedly saved the brigade of Gen. Sullivan from capture. The facts were afterwards proved by the testimony of eywitnesses. The brigade had been led by Gen. Knox to a small fort in the suburbs (Grand St. and Bowery) known as Bunker's Hill. Major Burr having been sent out, at his own request, with a few dragoons to pick up stragglers, discovered the error, and after some ineffectual conversation with Gen. Knox, who intended to remain and defend the fort, prevailed upon the men to follow him. Rev. Hezekiah Ripley who was officers' chaplain of the brigade, testified that they were fired upon, and that Burr galloped directly to the spot, shouted to his men to follow, pursued and killed several of the enemy, came back and found that the column had taken the wrong road, immediately led them off to the left and made good their retreat. A similar affair which occurred soon after, caused this of Bunker's Hill to be much talked of. On the 16th of Nov., 1776, Fort Washington, with nearly 3,000 men under Gen. Greene who had been left to defend it, was taken by the enemy after a brave defense. Of the 2,500 men who surrendered, not 500 survived their imprisonment. It was Burr who pointed out to Gen. Putnam the way of escape from the British army,

which had occupied the east and middle roads. Neither the American commander nor any of his officers knew how to pass the forests and swamps but Burr, who piloted them through the woods west of Broadway, and by the river bank to Bloomingdale; a complte, but narrow escape. Of these important services no official notice was taken. This injustice in connection with some other minor occurrences about the same time, Burr construed into acts of hostility and his prejudice against the commander-in-chief, became fixed.

MALCOLM'S REGIMENT.

In the spring of 1777, several new regiment were raised, and political Colonels were appointed. The real commanders were the Lieut. Colonels who were experienced officers. Burr was appointed Lieut. Col. of Malcolm's regiment. Col. Malcolm was a merchant in New York, a very good and a very respectable man. After a few weeks observation of his subordinate officer, he very wisely resigned, saying to Burr, "I will be the father of the regiment; you shall have the honor of fighting it."

Malcolm's regiment was made up from different states. Some of the companies contained only a few men and yet had a full compliment of officers, who having obtained their commissions were satisfied with matters as they were, neglecting to recruit and to bring up their commands to the proper standard of numbers and discipline. Burr obtained permission from Gen. Conway to expurgate these useless officers. Eleven were discharged in a single day. It is not likely that these gentlemen would cherish feelings of a very friendly nature towards the author of their disgrace, though they acquiesced silently, excepting one young captain, who presuming on his wealthy family connections wrote Burr an insolent letter. The interposition of his female friends protected "Neddy" from unpleasant consequences.

In Sept., 1777, while the regiment lay at Sufferns, intelligence came that the enemy was at Hackensack in great force, and advancing into the country. Col. Burr immediately marched with the effective men, leaving only a guard to take care of the camp. The rest of the story is told by a member of the regt. as follows: "We arrived at Paramus, a distance of sixteen miles before sunset. There were considerable bodies of militia in great alarm and disorder, and doing much mischief to the neighboring farms. They could give no intelligence of the enemy but from rumor. They were supposed to be within a few miles and advancing. Col. Burr set some of the militia to repairing the fences they had destroyed; arranged them as well as

time would permit, and having taken measures to secure the troops from surprise, and also for the protection of the corn fields, he marched immediately with about thirty of the most active of the regt., and a few of the militia, to ascertain the position and numbers of the enemy. About 10 o'clock at night, being three miles from Hackensack, we got certain intelligence that we were within a mile of their picket guard. Col. Burr then led the men into a wood, and ordered them to sleep until he should wake them; of which we had great need, having marched more than thirty miles since noon. Col. Burr then went alone to discover the position of the enemy. He returned about half an hour before day, waked us, and told us he was going to attack the picket of the enemy; that we had only to follow him, and then forbade any man to speak or fire on pain of death. He then led us between the sentinels in such a way that we were within a few yards of the picket guard, before they suspected our approach. He then gave the word and we rushed upon them before they had time to take their arms and the greater part of them were killed. A few prisoners and some accoutrements were brought off without the loss of a man. Col. Burr immediately sent off an express to Paramus to order all the troops to move and to rally the country. Our little success had so encouraged the inhabitants that they turned out with great alacity and put themselves under the command of Col. Burr. But the enemy probably alarmed by these threatening appearances retreated the next day, day, leaving behind them the greater part of the plunder they had taken." This had the effect of preventing further excursions on the part of the enemy in that section.

AT VALLEY FORGE.

During the winter at Valley Forge, Col. Burr proposed to Gen. Washington an expedition against Staten Island. It was declined, but the attempt was afterward made by Gen. Stirling and failed. The sufferings of the army at Valley Forge brought the patriot cause to the verge of ruin. Conspiracies, mutinies and disbandment were rife in the camp. On one occasion Col. Burr alone and unaided, suppressed a mutiny, without bloodshed except cutting off the arm of the ringleader. As this man stepped out of the ranks, and with mutinous words invited his comrades to follow him, Burr, by a single stroke of his sabre, cut off his arm. The rest were awed into submission.—*Knapp's Life of Burr.*

AT MONMOUTH.

At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, Col. Burr commanded a brigade in the division of Lord Stirling. Desiring to dislodge the enemy from an advantageous position, he requested and obtained permission to make the attempt. As he was advancing with spirit at the head of his men, and had come within the enemy's fire, he received an order from Gen. Washington to halt where he was. He perceived the disaster, but obeyed like a good soldier, and saw one-third of his men destroyed by the enemy's artillery, without being able to fire a shot. As he sat in his saddle awaiting further orders, a cannon ball killed his horse, striking just behind the girth of the saddle. The rider had just stretched his legs forward of the spot for greater ease of position. After this slaughter he was allowed to take part in the battle, and his conduct was praised by the whole army. *ibid.* This disaster sunk deep into his mind and strengthened his distrust of Washington as a military man. In after years, when M. L. Davis was preparing the biography of Burr, he was desired to re-open this matter of Monmouth. Mr. Davis declined. The fatigue and chagrin of this day at Monmouth had a very injurious and lasting effect on his health, and in Oct., 1778, he asked to be furloughed without pay, as he never held office for the emolument it offered. The furlough was not granted on that condition, and he rejoined his regiment at West Point, of which he was for a while in command.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

His defense of the lines in Westchester Co. in 1778-9, would require too much space to relate in detail. With about six hundred men he kept the adjacent country in a state of security and quiet, and the enemy in complete check. He lived abstemiously and shared all the hardships of his soldiers, and was even more severe to himself than to others. He visited the sick, prescribed and administered their medicines, and after a while they would take it from no one else. With all his other accomplishments he was a good nurse. At the same time he was a strict disciplinarian, and was feared as well as loved by his men. In the summer of 1779, being worn out and in poor health, he resigned. The officer who succeeded him being unable with the same force to maintain the lines, new ones were formed further up the river, and the intermediate country abandoned.

AT NEW HAVEN.

After his resignation, Col. Burr retired to New Haven and was there when the British took possession of the place, July 5, 1779. He arose from his sick bed, and though barely able to mount his horse, took command of a body of Yale College students at their request, and assisted in repulsing the enemy. To this incident he always referred with exultation and pride, as evincing the confidence of the young men. This was the last act of his military life. He was fitted by genius and character to have done much greater things, and had opportunities been given him, to have rendered far greater services to his country.

MILITARY CHARACTER.

Reference has been made to the esteem and confidence in which Col. Burr was always held by Gen. McDougal after the retreat from Long Island.

Lieut. Robert Hunter, who served two years under Burr, had an unbounded respect for his talents and character. "If any officer," said he, "deserves recognition, it is Col. Burr. He sacrificed his health, and underwent more fatigue and privation than any other officer of whom I had any knowledge. His superiority as a military man was universally allowed."

Gen. Poor spoke of Burr as a first rate officer. Col. Brooks and Col. Wigglesworth were often heard by Mr. Knapp to speak of Burr as of those who were born for great commanders. These officers were the pride of the Revolutionary Army. Col. Wigglesworth was with Arnold on Lake Champlain against Carlton, and supplied Arnold with nautical science. He was the best historical student of his time in America. Col. Brooks was considered the most accomplished officer of the state of Mass. He was for many years Major Gen. of the Middlesex division. Adjutant Gen. of the state militia; Governor and Commander-in-Chief. These men were not politically of the same party with Burr, but spoke of him as they knew him, and in accordance with their own honest convictions. "In fact, there was never the slightest difference of opinion among the officers of the Revolutionary army in respect to Burr's military talents. He was known to all as a beardless youth, with great intelligence, penetration, high moral and physical courage, a lofty sense of duty, and readiness to meet every danger. He knew the means necessary to the end of every military movment, and had the courage to retreat as well as to attack when prudence dictated." —*Knapp.*

In later years, when the slanders of political and personal rivals and enemies had robbed his name of almost every claim to the consideration, sympathy or fellowship of mankind, Burr himself remarked: "If they persist in saying that I was a bad man, they shall at least admit that I was a good soldier." Subsequently, when Hamilton was made Lieut. Gen. of the army, Burr was unable to obtain a Brigadier-Generalship. Detraction may have a temporary success, and kill its victims with its poisoned arrows. Adulation may build up ficticious reputations, and put its creatures into lofty seats; but the great ally of Truth is Time, and the moral of Wellington's saying, that "when my life is written, many statues must come down," has a universal application.

MARRIAGE.

While on duty in Westchester Co., Col. Burr became acquainted with Mrs. Theodosia (Bartow[54]) Prevost, a widow lady ten years his senior, and then the mother of two children. They were married by Rev. David Bogert, July 2, 1782. Mrs. Burr died of cancer in the spring of 1794. Their only child, Theodosia, was born June 23, 1783.

LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

In 1780 Col. Burr studied law with Judge Paterson of Paterson, N. J., and next spring with Thomas Smith at Haverstraw. He began practice at Albany, but after the evacuation of the city, removed to New York. In 1784 he was elected to represent the city in the State Legislature, and soon made himself conspicuous by opposing and defeating the seven years apprenticeship bill. This was a bill to prevent any person from working at any mechanical craft or trade in the city who had not served an apprenticeship of seven years in the city. For opposing this bill he was threatened with mobbing. He also opposed the speculators' bill for seizing the public lands, and it was defeated. He was chairman of the committee of the House for revising the laws of the state.

In 1790 he was appointed attorney general of the state of New York. A great number and variety of claims arising out of the Revolutionary war were to be examined and adjusted. A board of commissioners, consisting of the state treasurer, comptroller and attorney general, was appointed. The latter as chairman drew up the report; no amendments were offered; its principles were adopted by other states, and it formed the basis of all future settlements with public creditors on account of the war.

THE MANHATTAN BANK.

In 1792 the New York banks had fallen under the control of an aristocracy, who as usual used and abused their privileges for their own benefit and the detriment of others. To break down this system of favoritism, Burr established the Manhattan Bank. Its charter was obtained by means of a stipulation to bring water into the city of New York. The law of the state made it impossible to get a direct charter for banking purposes. The water clause was an evasion. The company however laid wooden pipes, dug wells, built reservoirs and supplied the lower part of the city until the croton water came in. Some of its works, a reservoir, well and pump at the corner of Elm, Read and Center streets, supplying a steam engine, are still in operation to maintain the validity of its charter, which depends on its continuing a supply of water. As a bank it has survived all the financial storms of three-quarters of a century, and is to-day one of the most solid institutions in the country. This is that "fraudulent banking institution" alluded to in a malignant attack on the character of Burr in the *Atlantic Monthly* of April, 1858. A similar "fraudulent banking institution" was incorporated as late as 1820, under the name of the Chemical Bank of New York City, as a manufacturing company with banking privileges. To obtain the charter great stress was laid on the advantages to accrue to the city from the manufacture of chemicals, though banking and not manufacturing was the real purpose of the company. This bank has never suspended specie payment, and is the most succesful institution of the kind in the United States.

THE HOLLAND LAND CO.

At this time Burr was charged with dishonesty in connection with the Holland Land Co., as well as with the Manhattan Co. A searching investigation failed to inculpate him. "By those who know me," he said, "it will never be credited that any man on earth would have the hardiness even to propose to me dishonorable compensations." It was his connection with this company that led to his first duel.

THE FIRST DUEL.

Burr has been called a practiced and cold-blooded duelist; a sort of Lucius O'Trigger, always on the alert for a deadly quarrel and always sure to kill his man. The only duel he ever fought besides that with Hamilton was in the summer of 1799. John B. Church, a

brother-in-law of Hamilton, had spoken with much freedom of the legislative services rendered by Burr to the Holland Land Co., greatly to the detriment of the good name of the latter. Burr challenged him, and they met at Hoboken, Sept. 2d. "Before leaving home Burr had particularly explained to his second, Judge Burke of So. Car., that the balls were cast too small for his pistols and that chamois leather, cut to the proper size and greased, must be put around them to make them fit. Leather and grease were placed in the case with the pistols. After the principals had been placed Burr noticed Judge Burke vainly endeavoring to drive in the ramrod with a stone and at once suspected that the grease had been forgotten. A moment afterwards the pistol was handed to him. With that singular coolness he was wont to exhibit at critical moments he drew the ramrod, felt the ball and told the Judge it was not home. "I know it," replied the second, wiping the perspiration from his face, "I forgot to grease the leather; but you see your man is ready; don't keep him waiting; just take a crack as it is: I'll grease the next." Shots were exchanged without effect, except that the ball from Mr. Church's pistol passed through Burr's coat. Mr. Church then made the requisite apology and the parties returned to the city in the highest good humor.—*Parton's Life of Burr.*

In 1791, he was nominated and confirmed by the Council one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state, but declined. He was talked of this year as a candidate for Governor.

IN THE SENATE.

In Jan., 1791, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, in place of Gen. Schuyler, whose term expired in March. Rufus King was his colleague. Congress convened in Oct. 1791 and Washington made his annual communication to Congress. The Senate ordered Burr, Cabot and Johnson a committee to prepare and report a draft of an address; the next day Burr, as chairman of the committee, reported an answer which was adopted without alteration, an unusual occurrence. As a Senator, he was industrious and efficient on many important committees—generally as chairman.

During the winter of 1791-2 he spent much time in the state dept. in order to make himself familiar with foreign affairs, which he considered necessary to the faithful and useful performance of his duty; he labored at this until a peremptory order from Washington forbade his further examinations. At this period the Senate legislated with closed doors; Burr advocated and voted for opening the galleries to the public while so engaged. After much opposition this measure

was finally carried, Feb. 2, 1794. At the second election of Washington Burr received one vote in the electoral college.

In 1794 Col. Burr was the choice of his party in the U. S. Senate and House as Minister to the French republic; the recall of Gen. Morris having been requested by the executive provisional council of the French republic on the ground that he was considered a monarchist. Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe and another member of the House were delegated to convey their choice of Col. Burr to the President, and to request his appointment. Gen. Washington declined on the ground that he had not confidence in Colonel Burr's integrity. The committee retired. The Senate adhered unanimously to their choice, and the committee again waited upon the President, who replied with some warmth, that his decision was irrevocable, and offered to appoint Mr. Madison "or you, Mr. Monroe." The committee again retired. The democratic members were inflexible and would nominate no other person, nor make any other selection. The President appointed James Monroe, May 27, 1794.

In the Presidential election of 1796 (Adams and Jefferson) Burr received thirty electoral votes.

His senatorial term expired March 4, 1797, and next year he was again elected to the State Legislature and supported the law of 1799, by which slavery was to be ultimately abolished within the state of N. Y.

BURR'S "INTRIGUE" FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

There was great uncertainty and anxiety throughout the country respecting the presidential election of 1800. The result depended on New York and New York was doubtful. The democratic success was due to Burr. Through his efforts the democrats elected their city candidates for the assembly, which gave them a majority in that body and secured the state electors. The New York electors decided the issue in the electoral college, giving a majority to the democratic ticket —Jefferson and Burr—against the federal—Adams and Pinckney. The subsequent contest in the House resulted from the old rule (which continued in force until the passage of the 12th constitutional amendment) by which each elector voted for two persons and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes became President and next highest became Vice-President. There was no specific vote, as now, for President and for Vice-President. When the electoral votes were counted it was found that Jefferson and Burr had each received 73 votes, 70 being necessary. This tie devolved the election on the House

of Representatives, voting by states, each state casting one vote. There were 16 states; 8 were for Jefferson, 6 for Burr, 2 divided, 9 necessary for a choice. The balloting began on the 9th of Feb. and continued seven days. The excitement was tremendous. Several days before the vote, Judge Morris writing to Hamilton says: "Excitement fearful, and my own position as a calm spectator difficult to support. You who are temperate in drink have never perhaps noticed the awkward situation of a man who continues sober after all the rest of the company are drunk."

It was during these seven days of struggle and suspense that Burr is charged with intriguing to make himself President, against the rightful claimant Jefferson. "Burr and Jefferson were presented on equal terms and with equal claims before the House of Representatives. There were men of all parties who preferred Burr as a man fit alike for the cabinet or the field; who regarded his qualifications as superior to those of Jefferson, and believed that his administration of the government would be more vigorous and dignified than was to be expected of his undecided rival. Mr. Bayard of Delaware considered Burr the better man for the office. The federalists generally preferred Burr, believing him to be both a greater and a better man than Jefferson. The federalists were in the majority in the House and would have elected Burr on first ballot; he had in fact a numerical majority on every vote.

Burr's personal friends entreated him to decide the contest by pledging himself to them on certain points. This he refused to do, or to allow his friends to do. All (his friends) deny intriguing for Burr, not because it would have been wrong, but because it was untrue. Had he intrigued as claimed he would have been president."—*Examination of Charges against the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr*, by W. P. Van Ness,[55] N. Y., 1804. "At last," says Judge Van Ness, "Mr. Jefferson, through a friend, gave quieting assurances to the federalists in regard to certain points of state policy, and that certain federal officers should not be removed in case of his election, at which they withdrew their opposition and on the 36th ballot he was elected. Burr became Vice-President. All the time during this exciting contest he was in Albany, calmly attending to the preparations for his daughter's wedding.

THEODOSIA.

Theodosia, only child of Col. Aaron and Theodosia Burr, was b. June 23, 1783. She was carefully educated under the direct and constant supervision of her father. Besides the usual accomplishments she

was proficient in the Greek, Latin, German and French languages, and familiar with the best works of ancient and modern writers. At the age of fourteen she presided at her father's mansion at Richmond Hill, and entertained his numerous and distinguished guests with charming grace and dignity. She was freely acknowledged the most beautiful and accomplished woman of her time. She m. at Albany, N. Y., 1801, Joseph, son of Hon. William[56] and Rebecca (Motte) Allston of South Carolina, b. 1778; educated a lawyer, but did not practice; for several yrs. a distinguished member of the So. Car. Leg.; Gen. of Militia; Gov. of So. Car., 1812-14; res. alternately on his estate near Charlestown and in the city. An only child, AARON BURR ALSTON, b. 1802.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

It is said he never had a superior. He was master of every rule, order or ceremony; cool, prompt, impartial; no high toned voice or sharp sentences; precise in attention to etiquette in its minutest point, and always dignified and courteous. For the trial of Judge Chase he arranged all the preliminaries, and presided in a manner that won universal applause. There were several persons in the audience who had seen portions of the trial of Warren Hastings, who declared that the Vice-President presided at the trial of Judge Chase with more dignity than the Lord Chancellor at the trial of the Gov. General of Bengal. The proceedings at this trial have been considered as authority ever since in all the states.

BURR AND HAMILTON.

In 1804 Col. Burr was a candidate for the office of Governor of the state of New York. Four years before he had been thought worthy by a numerical majority of the representatives of the people in Congress to occupy the highest place in government of the United States, and he had in fact filled during that period its second highest place with transcendent ability and credit. The friends of Burr were confident of his election. Their chagrin and disappointment may be imagined when the result became known. Morgan Lewis was elected by 7,000 majority. Burr received about 28,000 votes. What was the cause of this sudden downfall? The friends of Burr ascribed it to the long continued, ceaseless and bitter attacks and groundless aspersions, of Hamilton on the personal and private, as well as the public and political character of his rival. In 1792 Hamilton writes: "I fear that

he (Burr) is unprincipled both as a public and a private man. * * * * For or against anything as its suits his interest or ambition. * * * * I am mistaken if it be not his object to play the game of conspiracy, and I feel it a religious duty to oppose his career." To Rufus King he wrote: "Mr. Burr's integrity as an individual is not unimpeached, and as a public man he is one of the worst sort. * * * * In a word if you have an embryo Ceasar in the United States it is Burr." To which Mr. King replied: "Care has been taken to put our friends at the eastward on their guard." It was believed that from the very beginning of his connection with the commander-in-chief as his private secretary, Hamilton had used his influence adversely to Burr. It was remembered that in 1794 Washington had refused to ratify the nomination of Burr as minister to France on the ground that he had not confidence in Col. Burr's integrity, though his integrity had never been questioned except by Hamilton and others for political effect. In 1798 when war with France seemed imminent, and an army was voted and general officers appointed by Congress, Col. Burr desired an appointment, and was again thwarted by Hamilton. John Adams, who was then President and desired to nominate Col. Burr as Brigadier General, writes as follows in 1815: "He (Burr) had served in the army and came out of it with the character of a knight without fear and an able officer. He had afterwards studied and practiced law with application and success. Buoyed up on their religious partialities and this military and judicial reputation, it is no wonder that Gov. Clinton and Chancellor Livington should take notice of him. They made him Attorney General and the Legislature sent him to Congress, where I believe he served six years. At the next election he was however left out, and being at that time somewhat embarrassed in circumstances and reluctant to return to the bar, he would have rejoiced in an appointment in the army. In this situation I proposed to Washington and through him to the triumvirate (Washington, Hamilton and Pinckney) to nominate Col. Burr for a Brigadier General. Washington's answer to me was: 'By all that I have known and heard, Col. Burr is a brave and able officer; but the question is whether he has not equal talents at intrigue.' How shall I describe to you my sensations at that moment. He had compelled me to promote over the heads of Lincoln, Clinton, Gates, Knox and others, and even over Pinckney, one of his own triumvirate (Hamilton), the most restless, impatient, artful, indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer in the United States, if not in the world, to be second in command under himself, and now dreaded an intriguer in a poor brigadier. He did however propose it at least to Hamilton. But I was not permitted to nominate Burr. If I had been

what would have been the consequences? Shall I say that Hamilton would have been now alive, and Hamilton and Burr now at the head of affairs. What then? If I had nominated Burr without the consent of the triumvirate a negative in the Senate was certain."

In the contest for President in 1800, Hamilton frightened at the seeming possibility of Burr becoming President, grew still more bitter and denunciatory. To Wolcott he wrote, "he will employ the rogues of all parties to overrule the good men of all parties, and to prosecute projects which wise men of every description will disapprove. These things are to be inferred with moral certainty from the character of the man. Every step in his career proves that he has formed himself upon the model of Cataline, and that he is too cold-blooded and too determined a conspirator ever to change his plan. * * * * Adieu to the Federal Troy if they once introduce this Grecian horse into their citadel." The same year he wrote to Senator Bayard of Delaware, "Burr will certainly attempt to reform the Government *a la* Bonaparte. He is as unprincipaled and dangerous a man as any country can boast. As true a Cataline as ever met in midnight conclave."

"In personal intercourse Hamilton was still more busy and bitter in defamation of Burr, and his utterances thrown broadcast over the country and repeated in ten thousand forms, began to tell upon the reputation and popularity of his victim. At the commencement of his term of office as Vice-President, he was at the heighth of his personal popularity, influence and glory; before the close of 1804, he was suspected, contemned, derided and prostrate and this mighty revolution was effected without any wrong act on his part, and in spite of the unprecedented ability he had displayed as President of the Senate."—*Davis*. Hamilton was not alone in this work. Jefferson felt a deep resentment against Burr for having allowed himself to be voted for in the House of Representatives for President; and Judge VanNess dates the hatred and emnity of the Clinton family from the same period. Of the latter, Judge VanNess says: "Conscious of the iniquity of their motives and designs, in darkness they have made their attacks and like cowards set to blast his reputation. One in confidential whispers would hazard insinuations calculated to excite resentments. Another would whisper into the ear of a friend, hearsays with qualifications and much apparent solicitude as to the degree of truth to be attached to them. In these tortuous and hidden courses have they pursued the character of a man, whose energy and talent they dreaded, and in whose presence they humbly acknowledged their inferiority." Burr paid no attention to the course of Hamilton until 1802, when he sought an interview and explanation. The latter admitted that in the

heat of politicial discussion he had spoken hastily of Burr, and in terms not usual with gentlemen, and promised amendment in the future. But in 1804 when Burr ran for Governor of New York, Hamilton was more violent and bitter than ever. But for these open and secret attacks on his character Burr would have been elected. Then came the letter of Dr. Cooper in which Hamilton was reported as expressing "a despicable opinion" and "a still more despicable opinion of Col. Burr." The latter stung by defeat, misrepresentation and abuse, believing Hamilton to be the author, instigator, or encourager of these attacks, and urged on by his friends who had long since come to the conclusion that Burr's forbearance had ceased to be a virtue; he demanded of Hamilton a disavowal of responsibility for the offensive clause in Dr. Cooper's letter. In the correspondence which ensued Hamilton declined to disavow his responsibility in general or particular. Burr's last communication to Hamilton, borne by Burr's friend, Judge W. P. VanNess, who acted as Burr's second in the duel, clearly and forcibly expresses his own views and feelings in regard to the general conduct of Hamilton towards himself.

"Far from conceding that rivalship authorizes a latitude not otherwise justifiable, Mr. Burr feels greater delicacy in such cases and would think it a meanness to speak of a rival but in terms of respect; just to their merits; silent to their foibles. Such has been invariably his conduct to Jay, Adams and Hamilton, the only three who can be supposed to have stood in that relation to him. That he has too much reason to believe that in regard to Mr. Hamilton there has been no reciprocity. For several years his name has been lent to the support of base slanders which he has never had the generosity, the magnanimity or the candor to contradict or disavow. Mr. Burr forbears to particularize, as it could only tend to produce new irritations; but having made great sacrifices for the sake of harmony; having exercised forbearance until it approximates to humiliation, he has seen no effect produced by such conduct, but a repetition of injury, he is obliged to conclude, that there is on the part of Mr. Hamilton a settled and irrepressible malevolence, that he would never cease in his conduct towards Mr. Burr to violate the courtesies of life, and that henceforth he has no alternative but to announce these things to the world, which consistently with Mr. Burr's ideas of propriety can be done in no other way than that which he has adopted. He is incapable of revenge; still less is he capable of imitating the conduct of Mr. Hamilton by countenancing secret depredations on his fame and character. But these things must have an end."

THE DUEL.

The meeting took place Wednesday, July 11, at 7 a. m. Hamilton[57] was mortally wounded at the first fire, and died the next afternoon.

The consequences of this event to Burr were such as never before or since have been visited upon the survivor of a duel. Torrents of popular odium, thousands of absurd falsehoods, a jury of inquest, a verdict of murder, a grand jury indictment, and an indignation that followed him everywhere and seemed to grow more intense with the lapse of time, to the end of his life. Duelling is indefensible, absurd and wicked, and were it always followed by such consequences to the survivor, it would soon come to an end; but why the challenger in this affair was worse than others it is difficult to see. Burr never ceased to justify himself, but maintained to the end, that it was unavoidable and that Hamilton justly merited his fate.

"Once only in his life, and near its close, he visited the duelling ground at Weehawken at the request of, and in company with a friend. On reaching the scene he placed his companion where Hamilton had stood and went to the place where he had stood himself and proceeded to narrate the incidents of the occasion. The conversation turned upon the causes of the duel. As he talked, the old fire seemed to be rekindled within him. His eye blazed; his voice rose. He recounted the long catalogue of wrongs he had received from Hamilton, and told how he had forborne and forborne and forgiven and forgiven, and even stooped to remonstrate; until he had no choice except to slink out of sight, a wretch, degraded and despised, or meet the calumniator on the field, and silence him. He dwelt much on the meanness of Hamilton. He charged him with being malevolent and cowardly; a man who would slander a rival and not stand to it, unless he was cornered. "When he stood up to fire,' said Burr, 'he caught my eye and quailed under it; he looked like a convicted felon.' 'It was not true,' he continued, 'that Hamilton did not fire at him; Hamilton fired first; he heard the ball whistle among the branches and saw the severed twig above his head. He spoke of what Hamilton wrote on the evening before the duel, with infinite contempt. 'It reads' said he, 'like the confession of a penitent monk.' These isolated expressions, my informant says, convey no idea whatever of the fiery impressiveness with which he spoke. He justified all he had done—nay applauded it .He was moved to the depths of his soul. The pent-up fellings of twenty-five years burst into speech. His companion who had known him intimately many years, and had never seen him aroused before, was almost awe-struck by this strange outburst of emotion, and the

startling force of many of his expressions. He remembers wondering that he could ever have thought Burr small of stature, for during this scene the loftiness of his demeanor was such that his very form seemed to rise and expand. It was long before he regained his usual composure. All the way home he still spoke of the olden time and seemed to renew his youth, and live over again his former life."—*Parton's Life of Burr.*

FAREWELL TO THE SENATE.

After the duel he journeyed until the meeting of Congress in autumn, and took his seat as Pres. of the Senate, exhibiting the same composure and firmness of nerve as ever. During the remainder of his term nothing of importance occurred. On Saturday, March 2d, 1805, he took leave of the Senate in an address which was said to be the most dignified, sublime and imposing that was ever uttered. The whole Senate was in tears and so unmanned that it was half an hour before they could sufficiently recover themselves to come to order and choose a Vice-Pres. *pro tem.* On the Monday morning following, two Senators in conversation were relating this circumstance. One of them said that he wished the tradition might be preserved as one of the most extraordinary events he had ever witnessed. Another Senator, who was asked how long Burr spoke, could form no idea; "It might have been half an hour, and it might have been but a moment. When he came to his senses he seemed to have awakened as from a kind of trance." Burr himself, in alluding to this address, said: "There was nothing written or prepared, except that it had been some days in my mind to say something. It was the solemnity, the anxiety, the expectation and the interest which I saw strongly imprinted on the countenances of the auditors that inspired whatever was said. I did not shed tears nor assume tenderness, but tears did flow abundantly."

THE MEXICAN PROJECT.

The retirement of Burr from the Senate closed his political career. All hope of further advancement or even of employment in his own country was at an end. He could not remain inactive. He turned his attention to Mexico and formed a scheme to establish a stable government in that country, with himself at its head. It was a grand design, and had it succeeded would in all human probability have been a happy change in the history of that distracted country. Many prominent men joined him, among them Generals Adair and Dayton, Col.

Comfort Tyler and Col., afterwards Gen. Zebulon Pike. Before the cession of Louisana to France (1800) Baron Bastrop had contracted with the Spanish Govt. for about forty miles square of land near Nachitoches. Afterwards Col. Chas. Lynch agreed with Bastrop for a six-tenths interest; and Burr bought of Lynch for $50,000 one-half of his interest. Burr's purchase consisted of 400,000 acres. It was designed to colonize on these lands as a base of operations.

BLANNERHASSETT.

On his way to New Orleans in 1805 Burr paid a visit to Herman Blannerhassett, who was living with his wife on a lonely island in the Ohio river. He was b. in England in 1767; of Irish descent; grad. Univ. of Dublin; admitted to practice at the bar; m. Adeline Agnew, dau. of Gen. Agnew, who was with Wolfe at Quebec. Becoming tired of civilized society in the old world and possessing fortune and leisure, he sought to realize an ideal of sylvan happiness in the new. He came to N. Y. city in 1796, and thence to Marietta, O., where he bought the island since called by his name. It lies a few miles below Marietta and contains about 360 acres. He purchased one-half of it, for which he paid $5,000. In 1798 he began improving it and bought a library and chemical apparatus, and philosophical instruments. He had no idea of values and was taken advantage of by everyone. His improvements cost $40,000, which was a great deal more than they were worth. He lived in this solitude seven years. At the time of Burr's visit he was deeply in debt and had become utterly tired of his lonely, monotonous, inactive and purposeless existence. He therefore eagerly availed himself of the oportunity afforded by the enterprise of Burr to escape at the same time from his creditors and his irksome situation. His subsequent losses and troubles, so far as they resulted from this affair, are due to Mr. Jefferson, whose interference caused the scheme to fail. After the arrest of Burr, Blannerhasset resided on a cotton plantation in Miss.; thence removed North to educate his children. In Canada, he practised law awhile. In 1831 rem. to England and d. on the Island of Guernsey, in the 63d year of his age. His widow returned to the U. S., brought claims against the government, and in 1842 was residing in N. Y. C., while prosecuting her claims. She was then very poor and lived on the charity of friends. Out of this material Wm. Wirt made up the pathetic story, which is printed in the school books as a reading lesson for children. It pictures the island as an earthly paradise, and the Blannerhassetts innocent and happy as our first parents before the fall, until the evil one, in the shape of Burr, intruded

into this new Eden, and with satanic art, poisoned their minds with discontent and vain ambition and lured them on to ruin.

In the summer of 1806 about forty men assembled at the island and in the fall proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Cumberland, where the party increased to about one hundred men, with Burr in command, went on to a point near Natchez where, in consequence of the hostility of the administration, the expedition was abandoned.

ARREST AND TRIAL.

After giving up the expedition, Col. Burr made his way across the country as far as the Tombigbee river in the Miss. Territory, where he was illegally arrested (Feb. 19, 1807) by a military force acting under the orders of Mr. Jefferson. Thence carried to Richmond, Va., indicted for treason, and tried. The trial lasted seven months. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U. S., presided. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was foreman of the jury. William Wirt, whose turgid eloquence used to adorn our school books, McRae, and Geo. Hay, U. S. Attorney, conducted the prosecution. Burr conducted his own case assisted by Baker, Botts, and Luther Martin. The reports fill two volumes. It is a *cause celebre*. The most strenuous efforts were made to secure his conviction. Parties were urged to tell Judge Marshall that the administration demanded it. "Tell *him* that," said one who better understood the character of that great man, "You might as well tell him that the administration demanded that the sun should stand still." Burr was acquitted. After this he was held under a bail bond of $3,000 to appear in Ohio on a charge of originating a secret movement in that State against Mexico. He never appeared.

IN EUROPE.

Soon after his acquittal at Richmond, he went to England with the object of engaging the British government in the emancipation of Mexico from Spain, and began negotiations with some prospect of success. But the year 1807 saw the culmination of the power of Napoleon who, from a Lieut. of Artillery, had in a few years made himself the master of Europe. And the British Gov. took alarm at the military reputation of Burr, who it was apprehended might run a similar career in South America. He was therefore warned to leave the country, and requested to name the place to which he would go. He suggested France, then Ireland, then Russia or South America; No! The ministry then named Heligoland, a barren island in the Ger-

man ocean. Burr positively refused to go, and declared that the British nation had not power to carry him there alive. Sweden was determined on. While in England he was for some time the guest of Jeremy Bentham, and they entertained for each other a high admiration. At Stockholm he was received in the first circles, and for six months enjoyed himself without disturbance. From Sweden he proceeded to Germany, thence to Scotland, Holland and Paris, and was everywhere received with marked distinction and kindness. The literary and scientific circles of Paris treated him with especial consideration, and Denon, the celebrated traveler, and then director of the Napoleon Museum, gave him free admission to all the institutions under his control. By the government, however, he was viewed with jealousy, and was detained in Paris nearly a year, almost without hope of release. During this period he was often reduced to the greatest straits. His funds were exhausted. No remittances or letters arrived from America. A few entries from his journal show the extent of his destitution:

"Nov. 23, 1810, nothing from America, and really I shall starve. Borrowed three francs to-day. Four or five little debts keep me in constant alarm. Altogether about two louis."

"Dec. 1, 1810, Mr. —— came upon me this morning just as I was out of bed, for 27 livres; paid him, which took literally my last sous."

"When at Denon's I thought I might as well go to Palasgie; set off, but recollected that I owed the woman who sits in passage two sous for a cigar; so turned about to pursue my way by the *Pont des Arts*, remembered that I had not wherewith to pay the toll, being one sou; had to go all the way round by Port Royal, more than half a mile."

Once he was unexpectedly relieved by the Duke of Bassano, through the aid of Denon. At another time, to avoid starvation, he translated from English into French two octavo volumes which cost him three months of hard work, and for which he received one hundred louis (about $364). "Better," he says "than to starve. The curious part of the story is, the book contains a quantity of abuse and libels on Aaron Burr."

In addition to this he was subjected to insults and meannesses from American officials and sojourners in Paris which are sickening to relate. (*See Journal and Correspondence*).

He at last got permission to leave the country, and crossing the channel to England, set sail June 8, 1812, and landed at Boston.

MR. MASON HAD WITHDRAWN FROM COMMERCE.

His first experience in Boston was a mild foretaste of the treatment that awaited him in his native land. He was in destitute circumstances. Among his effects were some valuable books which he had bought in Europe. Mr. Jonathan Mason, an old classmate and retired merchant was then living in Boston, and to him Col. Burr offered these books for sale, or, if preferred, as security for a loan. Mr. P., who bore Burr's message, was requested by Mason to inform the gentleman that he had withdrawn from commerce, and that it was not convenient to make advances.

ANTICIPATION—THEODOSIA—GAMP.

Of all the forms of human love, one of the tenderest, strongest and most beautiful is that of a father for his daughter. Theodosia was an only child. Losing her mother in childhood, without brother or sister, her father had filled the place at once of father, mother, companion and teacher. Despising as he did the vain accomplishments and frivolous pursuits of the fashionable women of his day, and having a lofty ideal of the possibilities of female culture and development, he sought to realize in Theodosia his ideal, and to show the world what a well educated woman should be. How well he succeeded is already known.

In South Carolina she maintained her place at the head of society with dignity, but without hateur, caprice or vanity. She was considered a model of purity, intelligence and loveliness. In making Theodosia lovely and amiable, her father had made her capable of loving and admiring whatever was worthy in others. She admired and loved her father, and none knew him better. She compared him with others. "Often," she says, "after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men, I contemplate you with such a strong mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love and pride that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being, such enthusiasm does your character excite in me. When I afterwards revert to myself how insignificant do my best qualities appear. My vanity would be greater had I not been placed so near you; and yet my pride is in our relationship." The abuse, slander and odium incessantly heaped upon him served but to intensify her admiration and love, and to arouse within her a sublime devotion capable of any sacrifice for his sake. "Indeed," she writes, "I witness your extraordinary fortitude

with new wonder at every new misfortune. Brave the storm; if the worst comes, I will leave everything to suffer with you. I would rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man." He was sure then of one welcome in America, one door was opened to him. Associated with Theoeosia in all his thoughts was his little grandson, Aaron Burr Alston, of whom he never spoke but with an endearing diminutive. The first lisping effort of this boy to pronounce the word "grandpa" resulted in "gamp," and ever afterwards Burr called himself and this boy "Gamp" indiscriminately.

Theodosia was in South Carolina; she was to meet her father in New York. He came on by water from Boston, and when off Mill River on Long Island Sound he makes the following entry in his journal: "July 5, 1812.—The wind fell last evening, and the night was calm and perfectly clear; such a sky as I never saw in England or France. I passed some hours on deck admiring the brilliancy of the stars, following their majestic march through infinite space, and tracing the hand of Omnipotence. Presumptuous aim! Yet there is a charm in such contemplation of which you (Theodosia) know all the luxury. It is only you whose society I could endure on such an occasion. Yes, and my dear little Gamp to introduce to his opening mind the wonders of nature and the soul."

Mrs. Alston, in one of her letters to her father, writes: "My son is at times seized with a singular kind of torpor—a heavy listlessness which is impossible to remove. These fits do not last above a day at a time. He is naturally lively." On one occasion he had greatly pleased his grandfather by an exhibition of extraordinary courage in one so young. He was regarded as an unusually interesting and promising child. Five days before (June 30, 1812) the entry quoted above he died in So. Car. of fever, and was then in his grave.

The health of Mrs. Alston had been delicatd for some years. As early as 1805, apprehensive of an early death, she had prepared a letter to be given to Mr. Alston after her decease. It is in the nature of a will, and was found among her papers. Though intended only for the eye of her husband, it breathes a spirit so solemn, tender and affectionate, and portrays so unconsciously her sweet, delicate and noble nature, that it would be wrong to withold it.

THEODOSIA'S WILL.

Aug. 6, 1805. Theodosia to Joseph Alston. "Whether it is the effect of extreme debility and disordered nerves, or whether it is a real presentiment of the existence of which I have been often told and

always doubted, I cannot tell; but something whispers me that my end approaches. In vain I reason with myself; in vain I occupy my mind and seek to fix my attention on other subjects; there is about me that dreadful heaviness and sinking of heart; that awful foreboding of which it is impossible to divert myself. Perhaps I am now standing on the brink of eternity, and ere I plunge into the fearful abyss I have some few requests to make.

"I wish your sister, one of them; it is immaterial which, would select from my clothes certain things which they will easily perceive belonged to my mother. These, with whatever lace they may find in a large trunk in a garret room of the Oaks house, added to a little satin-wood box (the largest, and having a lock and key) and a black satin embroidered box with a pin cushion; all these things I wish they would put together in one trunk and send them to Fred., with the enclosed letter. I prefer him, because Bartow's wife would have little respect for what, however trifling it may appear, I nevertheless deem sacred. I beg sister Maria will accept of my watch ring. She will find a locket which she gave me containing the hair of her mother. She had better take it. If the lace in my wardrobe at the Oaks will be of any use to Charlotte, I beg she will take it, or anything else she wishes. My heart is with those dear amiable sisters to give them something worth preserving in recollection of me; but they know that a warm friendship is all I have to give.

Return to mamma the eagle she gave me. Should the opportunity to Catharine Brown ever occur, send her a pearl necklace, a small diamond ring, a little pair of coral tablets, which are among my trinkets at the Oaks. I pray you, my dear husband, send Bartow's daughter some present for me, and to himself and Frederick a lock of my hair. Return Natalie the little desk she gave me accompanied by assurances of my affectionate recollection, and a ring of my hair. Remember me to Sally, who is truly amiable and whom I truly esteem.

I beg also you will write immediately to New York, forwarding some money for the comfortable support of Peggy, until my father can provide for her. Do not permit grief at the loss of me to render you forgetful of this, for the poor creature may expire of want in the meantime. I beg this thing may be attended to without delay.

To you, my beloved husband, I leave our child; the child of my bosom and who was once a part of myself, and from whom I shall shortly be separated by the cold grave. You love him now, henceforth love him for me also. And oh, my husband, attend to the last prayer of a doting mother; never, never listen to what any other person tells you of him. Be yourself his judge on all occasions. He has his

faults; see them and correct them yourself. Desist not an instant in your endeavors to secure his confidence. It is a work which requires uniformity of conduct as well as wealth of affection towards him. I know, my beloved, that you can foresee what is right on this subject as on every other. But recollect these are the last words I can ever utter. It will tranquilize my last moments to have disburdened myself of them.

I feel you will be scarcely able to read this scrawl, but I feel hurried and agitated. Death is not welcome to me. I confess it is even dreaded. You have made me too fond of life. Adieu, then, thou kind, thou tender husband. Adieu, friend of my heart. May heaven preserve you and may we meet hereafter. Adieu! perhaps we may never see each other again in this world. You are away; I wished to hold you fast and prevent you from going this morning; but He who is wisdom itself orders events; we must submit to them. Least of all should I murmer; I, on whom so many blessings have been showered; whose days have been numbered by bounties; who have had such a husband; such a child and such a father. Oh! pardon me, my God, if I regret to leave them; I resign myself. Adieu! once more, and for the last time, my beloved. Speak of me often to our son; let him love the memory of his mother and let him know how he was loved by her, your wife, your fond wife, Theodosia. Let my father see my son, sometimes. Do not be unkind towards him, whom I have loved so much, I beseech you. Burn all my papers, except my father's letters, which I beg you return him. Adieu, my sweet boy; love your father; be grateful and affectionate to him while he lives; be the pride of his meridian, the support of his declining days; be all that he wishes, for he made your mother happy. Oh, my Heavenly Father, bless them both. If it is permitted I will hover round you and guard you, and intercede for you. I hope for happiness in the next world, for I have not been bad in this.

"I had nearly forgotten to say that I charge you not to allow me to be stripped and washed, as is usual; I am pure enough thus to return to dust. Why then expose my person? Pray see to this. If it does not appear contradictory or silly, I beg to be kept as long as possible before I am consigned to the earth."

(Directed: "My husband; to be delivered after my death; I wish this to be read immediately before my burial.")

THE LAST JOURNEY.

By the death of her son Mrs. Alston was greatly prostrated. She longed to meet her father. Under date Aug. 12, 1812, she wrote: "I wish to see you and will leave this as soon as possible. I could not go alone by land for our coachman is a great drunkard and requires the presence of a master, and my husband is obliged to wait for a military court of inquiry." On the 30th of Dec., 1812, she embarked at Georgetown, S. C., on the schooner Patriot for New York. The vessel did not arrive. For months her father waited in an agony of suspense. In letters to Gov. Alston he entreated him to give some hope; that the vessel had put into some port and would yet be heard from. No tidings ever came. Hope slowly gave way to despair. From this blow he never recovered.

At the time it was commonly supposed that the vessel foundered at sea in a heavy gale a few days after leaving port. Many believed that she had been captured by pirates, who infested southern waters, and her crew and passengers murdered. In 1879 a New York city newspaper contained the following extract, taken from the *Washington Post:*

THEODOSIA BURR'S FATE—THE ALLEGED CONFESSION OF A PENITENT OLD PIRATE.

I see by the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* of June 28, and the *Chicago Times* of July 7, that the mystery connected with the death of Theodosia Burr Alston has been again brought to public notice. As the article in these papers was taken from the *Post,* I write to you because my story corroborates it.

In 1850 an old man, who, years before, had been a sailor, an occupant of the Cass county poorhouse, Cassopolis, Mich., in conversing with a lady, the wife of a Methodist minister, about his past life, filled with wrong doing and crime, said that the act which caused him the most remorse was the tipping of the plank on which Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, walked into the ocean.

Said he: "I was a sailor on a pirate vessel. We captured the vessel in which this lady was. When told she must walk the plank into the ocean she asked for a few moments alone, which was granted. She came forward when told her time had expired, dressed beautifully in white, the lovliest woman I had ever seen. Calmly she stepped upon the plank. With eyes raised to the heavens, and hands crossed reverently upon her bosom, she walked slowly and firmly into the

ocean without an apparent tremor. Had I refused to perform my work, as I wish with all my heart I had, my death would have been sure and certain."

This is the testimony of an almost dying man, the confession of the most terrible act of his life. It seems to me when an old man, bemoaning his life, filled with sin, makes such a confession without any other provocation whatever than the unburdening of his soul during his preparation for another life—for death came soon after—that there must be truth in his statement.

The lady to whom the confession was made, repeated to my grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Edwards, and who was a cousin of Aaron Burr, the story as I have told it, as she had frequently heard her speak of the mystery concerning the death of Mrs. Alston.

STELLA A. DRAKE.

STURGIS, St. Jo County, Mich., July 27.

After the death of his wife and son a settled despondency took possession of Mr. Alston, from which nothing could arouse him. He d. at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, 1816, a. 38 years.

RESUMES PRACTICE.

Soon after his arrival in New York Col. Burr opened a law office; though something like a combination appeared to be forming against his returning to the bar. But the more honorable members of the profession refused to join it, and among others who spurned this conspiracy to starve him, was Cadwalder D. Colden. The great reputation of Burr as a lawyer, his familiarity with records, the ancestry of prominent families and the tenure of titles, secured for him at once a large and profitable business. He was employed on almost every land case on the docket, and his income was so considerable, that he might have acquired a fortune but for his excessive liberality and carelessness in the use of money. For many years Luther Martin was his guest. To the needy around him, he acted as if he were the guardian trustee of a large partimony for their benefit; while he lived abstemiously and slept on a settee, uncomfortable enough for a friar of La Trappe. The remaining years of his life though many, are soon told, though a volume of exceeding interest might be filled with anecdotes relating to this period.

OSTRACISM.

He was unpopular. His business fell off. He used to pass whole days in his lonely and dingy office in Reade street, with head sunk

upon his breast, apparently absorbed in melancholy reflections. When he walked the streets he acquired the habit of looking up furtively without raising his head to see if the approaching acquaintance meant to cut him, which was generally the intention. The Rev. Gardner Sping, D. D., cautioned his father not to call on Burr as he had lost caste. It was a period of almost complete loneliness, of mournful memories, and of social ostracism, which, however, did not embitter his feelings. There is a touch of pity, not unmingled with admiration, in the account given by William H. Seward of an interview he had with Burr in 1831. They were opposing counsel in a chancery suit, and the call was for the purpose of arranging the time. Mr. Seward tells the story in a letter to Mrs. Seward. "He (Burr) was at the Merchants' Exchange (Albany), one of the fourth class houses of the city. I could not but think as I ascended the narrow dirty staircase to his lodging in a small two bedded room in the upper story, of the contrast between his present state and that he enjoyed when he contended so long, even-handed, with Jefferson for the presidential chair on the second election after the retirement of Washington. He has lost property, fame, character and honor. Once so gay, so fashionable in his dress, so fascinating in his manners, so glorious in his eloquence and so mighty in his influence, how altered did he seem as he met me, drawing a coarse woolen surtout over his other clothes, his coarse cotton shirt and cravat; struggling by the form of modern fashions to display the proud spirit of the wearer; his few gray hairs just filled with powder, put on as thickly as paste, wet down and smoothed over his head, his form shrivelled into the dimensions almost of a dwarf; his voice forgetful of its former melody; while naught remained to express the daring spirit of his youth, but his keen, brilliant dark eye. He approached me with the air and demeanor of a gentleman of the old school, and as I shook his shrivelled and trembling hand, I felt a thousand recollections come to my mind of a most unpleasant nature."

MADAM JUMEL.[58]

Towards the last Burr became apprehensive of complete desertion and homelessness, and under the influence of this fear, he married Madam Jumel, for whom he had done some law business. The ceremony took place just fifty years from his first marriage, and was performed by the same clergyman officiating on that occasion, Rev. Dr. Bogert. Burr was in the 78th year of his age. The new married pair made a short tour in Conn., and visited Henry V. Edwards, then Gov. of Conn., and residing in New Haven. The union was of short

duration. A disagreement about money matters led to a separation and he was again homeless. For two or three years before his death he suffered from the effects of paralysis, and finally became incapable of moving about or even of dressing himself, though his mind retained much of its vigor, and his memory as to events of long standing unimpaired.

THE LAST FRIEND.

In this extremity Burr found his last friend. Nearly sixty years before he had met at the rivulet near Quebec a Scotch officer of the British army, and had generously shared with him a piece of horse's tongue—a priceless luxury. This officer was the father of Burr's last friend. He had passed away. His daughter had married Joshua Webb and had become a widow in straightened circumstances, and was keeping boarders in the old Jay house at the lower end of Broadway, N. Y. Burr became—to use her own words—her "honored guest." The backbiters and slanderers were still busy.

"What," said she to him, "do you think I have heard this morning? They say I am your daughter."

"Well," he answered, "we do not care for that; do we?"

"Not a bit," was her reply. "But they say something else, Colonel; they say I was your mistress."

"Do they?" said he. "I don't think we care much for that either, do we?"

"They must say what they choose," she replied.

"*They say! They say!! They say!!!* Never, my child use that word! There is a three fold death in the slanderer's tongue. It kills him who utters it, him who is the subject of it, and him who receives it! But," said he, taking her hand in both his and lifting it to his lips, his hands shaking with paralysis, "I'll tell you something they might say that would be true. Let them say this of you: '*She gave the old man a home when nobody else would.*' " He uttered these words with an emphasis so tender and penetrating that two of his relatives who was present, one a member of the bar and the other a judge, could not refrain from tears. He was never a great talker, and in the decline of his life retained much of that dignified sedateness which had characterized his meridian. When visited by strangers he received them with courtesy, unless his pride became awakened by a suspicion of idle or impertinent curiosity; then be became formal, cold and repelling. The old Jay House was pulled down in the summer of 1836, and early in the season Burr was removed to Richmond on Staten Island.

AT REST.

Under sufferings of body or mind he seldom complained; but towards the last he became restless and impatient. The friends of his youth had all gone before him. All the ties which united him to the world were severed. There remained to him no sister, no brother, no child. His years were four score. He was helpless and utterly dependent. He seemed anxious for the hour when his eyes should be closed in everlasting sleep. At length that hour came, and he died as calmly as if falling into a gentle slumber. In conformity with his wish his body was taken to Princeton, N. J., and buried near the graves of his grandfathers, Pres. Burr and Edwards. The funeral was attended by a military escort, the President, professors and students of the college and a large concourse of citizens. The President, Dr. Carnahan, preached a brief funeral sermon. Some years afterwards a marble monument was erected over his remains by his kinsman, Judge Ogden Edwards, who had also attended to his wants during his last sickness. It bears this inscription: "Aaron Burr, born Feb. 6, 1756; died Sept. 14, 1836. A Colonel in the army of the Revolution; Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805."

CONCLUSION.

In person he was about five feet six inches in height, well formed and erect, with a military air, and mein lofty, polished and courtly. In the drawing room peculiarly graceful, and his whole manner unconsciously fascinating. His features were regular, and generally considered handsome; eyes jet black and exceedingly brilliant. His conversational powers were remarkable. He was regarded as the head of the bar, Hamilton his only rival. When engaged on the same side, as they often were, he always gave the latter his choice of place in the case. As a speaker he was "sententious and vivid, argumentative, short and pithy; no parade of fancy, metaphor or impassioned sentences are to be found in his speeches." Another describes him: "Of all lawyers, Burr was the most difficult to follow in the way of taking notes; very concise, every word the right one, no repetitions. Style unique, brief, quiet, very dignified; enunciation slow, distinct, very emphatic, always self-possessed; anything but declamatory, and more resembled an elevated tone of conversation, in which, without apparent effort or design, a man expresses his ideas in measured and beautiful language in some small and select circle, dislodging their own opinions on any particular subject, and fixing his own in their minds by a seemingly

magical fascination, which he could render when he chose almost irresistable. Yet he never spoke with satisfaction to himself." His ruling passion was military glory; next diplomacy. "It is idle now to speculate what he might have been had Washington yielded to Monroe, Madison and others and appointed him minister to the French Republic. Our country, before which he then stood in the original brightness of his character, would have been honored in the choice, and his own destiny been widely different."—*Parton.*

BURR—ANA.

During his exile in Europe, Burr kept a private journal intended for the perusal of his daughter Theodosia. After the death of that lady, the journal was carefully preserved by her father, and finally given to his biographer, Matthew L. Davis, with unlimited license of publication. This journal, with a collection of Burr's letters, was published in two vols., octavo, entitled, *Journal and Correspondence of Aaron Burr*. On going to Europe in 1807, he left his most valuable papers with Mrs. Alston, and these were lost in the ill fated "Patriot."

The first biography of Burr was written by Samuel Lorenzo Knapp, LL. D. He was followed by Matthew L. Davis, who had perhaps more abundant materials, or a more intimate association with his subject, and the men and times connected with it.

The fascinating work of James Parton is discredited in some quarters, though apparently for no better reason than that it reads like a romance. All his biographers agree as to the main facts and conclusions, and thus far they have not been successfully gainsaid. The career of Burr was a romance in real life which needs no invention to equal in interest the most ingenious works of fiction.

Dr. Knapp, in his preface, gives an amusing illustration of the manner in which reputations are sometimes made or marred. "Ancient history informs us that Osapho, a Lybian king, was anxious to have divine honors paid to him by his subjects, being surfeited by such as were merely human. This wish of his heart occupied his attention day and night. At last he hit upon a strategem to secure the homage due the gods for himself. He established an extensive aviary of those numerous talking birds found in warm climates. His slaves in secret taught the birds whenever they were fed or wanted food to cry aloud, 'Osapho is a god.' When all the birds were thoroughly instructed in this language, the whole flock were allowed to fly from their cages to the thickest groves, and when the shepherds and herds came to repose in the shade in the heat of the day, the whole sylvan train

were astonished to hear the birds pronounce distinctly the words: 'Osapho is a god.' The inspired birds were tame and had no fears of men; this increased their credit with the audience. The words were repeated from tree to tree until the whole grove was vocal with the sound. The wonder-struck listeners hurried from the groves to the palace of the king and fell down and worshiped him. The language of the birds was taken as oracular, when it only arose from a trick to gull the Lybians.

"How easily might the scene have been reversed if some enemy of the king had taught a flock of these talking birds by the same art to have said: 'Osapho is a demon.' In all probability the ingenious monarch would have been massacred by his subjects or have been driven into the desert as hated by man and forsaken by the gods.

"In every age and nation there have been attempts, perhaps less harmless than this, to elevate the character of one and to depress that of another, Demosthenes against Æschines, Cicero against Anthony, Chatham against the Walpoles, etc.

"In all times we have seen these instructed parrots who have been taught to declare this one a god and another a demon. Not only the parrot and the mocking bird have been so instructed, but birds also of a less honorable character, the vulture and the raven after their kind have been known to flap their wings and to croak, to give some political soothsayers the opportunity of returning bad omens to the people against the election of certain men to office, and even more unkind still, the little songsters whose flight was not high enough to be within the circle of divination, were made to flutter and scream at a particular name. * * * * * * * * *

"The errors of history are often cured by subsequent historians, but when an individual is slandered, the slanders last long and become a part of his name. The malignant exaggerate them; the careless repeat them, and those who have prejudged will not be convinced of their error."

As an instance of wild exaggeration, if indeed blasphemy be not the more proper term, it is related that Lafayette was welcomed at Bolton, Mass., under an arch inscribed: "The Great Jehovah, Washington, and Lafayette."

PROTEGES.

JOHN VANDERLYN.—Burr always had a protege in training upon whose culture he bestowed unwearied pains and more money than he could always afford.

The most distinguished of these was John Vanderlyn whom Burr discovered in a blacksmith's shop near Kingston, N. Y., where he had stopped to have a shoe replaced on one of his horses. Leaving the shop he strolled away for a few minutes and when he returned discovered on the side of a stable near by a remarkably spirited and well executed charcoal drawing of his own carriage and horses. On inquiry he learned that the blacksmith's apprentice had done it. He conversed with the lad and found him intelligent though ignorant, born in the neighborhood and without instruction in drawing. Burr wrote his address on a piece of paper and handing it to the boy said: "My boy you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If you should want to change your employment and see the world, put a clean shirt into your pocket, go to New York and go straight to that address." In a few months the boy Vanderlyn presented himself at Burr's residence at Richmond Hill with a clean shirt nicely folded in a parcel and the identical paper which Burr had given him. He was warmly welcomed, taken into the family, educated and instructed in drawing. Afterwards Burr assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of painting and became an artist worthy of the name.

While Burr himself was wandering in Europe Vanderlyn was exhibiting pictures in the Louvre at Paris, and received from Napoleon a gold medal, besides compliments and felicitations from the Emperor's own lips. He afterwards had commissions from Congress and painted the "Landing of Columbus" for a panel in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. He also painted the portraits of Burr and Theodosia, from which the engravings were taken by which their lineaments are now known to the public. Burr was also painted by Stewart.

AARON C. BURR, who d. in N. Y. C., July 27, 1882, was brought over to this country when eight years old; adopted by Col. Burr and took his name. About 1842 he became a dealer in diamonds and precious stones and acquired a competence; he retired about 1862. His life subsequently was spent for the most part in traveling and he accumulated many valuable antiques and relics. He was said to be a son of Count Verde de Lisle, a French nobleman. He left a wid. and one son.

CHARLES J. BURDETT, was educated by Col. Burr at Capt. Partridge's military school in Middletown, Conn. He studied law and we believe practiced in N. Y. city, where he was well known among the local politicians and celebrities. He wrote *Margaret Moncreiffe*, a novel, and several other similar works. He m. and had a son and dau.

THE MISSES EDEN.—Medeef Eden, a wealthy New York brewer, died leaving a large amount of real estate to his two sons, to be equally divided; but if one died unmarried, the survivor to have the whole. These young men were somewhat fast, and having need of much ready money, borrowed it of sharpers at heavy interest secured on first mortgages. The loans were called in, and in default the lenders took the property at forced sale. There was crookedness in some of these transactions. The Eden young men were reduced to poverty. After suffering a while, they took the case to an old friend of their father's, namely, Alexander Hamilton. His decision was that they had been unfairly done out of their property, but that they could not recover it. Afterward, they submitted the case to Aaron Burr, who agreed with Hamilton as to the wrong, but differed with him as to recovery. He told them they could get it back; but for some reason the brothers failed to prosecute, lost hope and took to drink.

After Burr's return from Europe he happened one day to read a notice of the death of one of the Eden brothers, and the whole matter came back to his mind. He hunted up the survivor, whom he found with a wife and two little girls living miserably in a hovel in Westchester County. He at once removed the family to his own house in New York, and supported them until the long, protracted law suit which he began and carried through, was won and restitution made. He directed the education of the daughters, corresponding with them regularly; and his letters to them would form an interesting and valuable treatise on female education. Besides recovering the estate, his guardianship was of inestimable value to the Misses Eden.

NATILIE DE PAGE.—The young daughter of a French lady who was once a member of the family of the Princess Lamballe, was adopted by Burr in his days of prosperity and educated as his own child. Natilie married a son of Col. Sumter of South Carolina.

WOMEN.—The remark of Davis concerning Burr's relations to women. Parton emphatically denies, and Burr himself declares that he was not guilty of the crimes in this respect with which he was charged. Doubtless he was much more tempted than many others, and his conduct, perhaps, not always exemplary; but his life-long habit of adopting and educating increased his reputation for gallantry. At one time in the latter part of his life he contributed to the support of ten women, not one of whom, it is absolutely certain, stood in any improper relation to him.

SLAVES.—He was the owner at different times of several slaves. All that remained in his family for any length of time were taught to read and write, and it was his practice, in absence, to correspond with one or more of them.

Gen. Jackson never believed that Burr was a traitor. His object, he said, was to extirpate the Spanish power in America, beginning with the colonizing of Texas, thence to march on Mexico and make himself emperor.

Why Burr should tell M. L. Davis that his grandfather was a noble German, or a German of noble parentage, is a mystery. When on his travels in Germany, certain German families claimed relationship in the Burr line of his ancestry. Was Burr who was so well informed as to the pedigree of others, ignorant of his own? The fact being that not one of all his ancestors on either side to the 7th generation, so far as traced, was born out of New England.

On his return from the fatal ground at Weehawken, a relative from New Haven, one of the Edwards family, called and remained some time in conversation with him. This gentleman on his way downtown soon afterwards began to perceive signs of some unwonted excitement, and was soon met by the rumor that the Vice-President had that very morning shot Hamilton in a duel; this he was able to contradict emphatically, for had he not left Mr. Burr a few minutes before, in whom he had failed to see the slightest appearance of agitation, and who had spoken not a word about a duel.

Dr. Matthews testified in his Recollections of Burr that nothing could be more fascinating than his manners, or more delightful than his conversation. While Dr. M. was speaking of Theodosia, Burr moaned and wept to such a degree that Dr. M. paused. "There is a desolation here," said Burr, laying his hand on his heart, "that none but the searcher of hearts can understand."

"He did not love his daughter," says the writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* of 1858, before referred to, "he was proud of her because she was beautiful and talented; had she been a plain, or an ordinary person, he would not have cared for her."

"There is always something great in the man against whom the world exclaims; at whom everyone throws a stone; on whose character all attempt to fasten a thousand crimes, without being able to prove one."—*Zimmerman.*

Footnotes to Aaron Burr

52. This story is not found in M. L. Davis' biography of Burr, for the reason that the latter forbade its insertion without accompanying evidence. Burr's detractors had fallen into a habit of denying or misrepresenting everything that could be deemed creditable to their victim. This evidence was afterward supplied by Rev. Gardner Spring, whose father, Rev. Samuel Spring, accompanied Arnold on the expedition, and was a witness of the attack. In a note to Mr. Davis, dated Oct. 4, 1838, Rev. Gardner Spring writes: "On my father's last visit he expressed great anxiety to see Col. Burr. I objected, and told him that Burr had lost caste, and that it was not reputable for either to call upon him. For two or three days he relinquished the design, but just before leaving, he said, 'my son, I must see Col. Burr before I leave the city. I went through the woods with him and Arnold. I stood by his side on the Plains of Abraham, and I have not seen him since the morning on which Montgomery fell. It was a heavy snow storm. Montgomery had fallen, The British troops were advancing toward the dead body, and little Burr was hastening from the fire of the enemy, up to his knees in snow, with Montgomery's body on his shoulders. Do you wonder that I wish to see him?' " In 1776 a monument to Gen. Richard Montgomery was erected in St. Paul's church-yard in New York City, by authority of Congress. Forty-two years later, (1818) the state of New York caused his remains to be taken up, removed to N. Y. City, and buried under the monument at the Broadway front of St. Paul's church.

53. James Moncreiffe of New York, Lieut-Col. of Engineers; brother-in-law of John Jay and of Gov. Livingston, and uncle of Gen. Richard Montgomery. "I have read somewhere," says Sabine's loyalists, "that he was offered the command of the army for the invasion of Canada subsequently given to Montgomery, but he adhered to the Crown." He planned the works at Charleston, S. C., and was warmly commended by Sir Henry Clinton for skill and good conduct. His services at Savannah were the means of saving it; but at the evacuation of Charleston he shipped off upwards of eight hundred slaves who had been employed on his works, to be sold in Cuba for his own benefit, it is said: He d. in N. Y., 1791, and was buried in Trinity chh. His dau., Margaret m. Capt. John Coghlan of the 89th Foot. (This was the last official act of Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, as rector of Trinity church, who d. 1777.) Capt. Coghlan drove her into the arms of a lover by his brutality. She asserts that she had led a strictly virtuous life until after having been forced into a marriage with a man she loathed, and who treated her with harshness and cruelty. She separated from him and became the mistress of the Duke of York and afterwards of several other noblemen. For a period of fifteen years, from 1780, she made no inconsiderable noise in the fashionable circles of Great Britain and France, alternately revelling in wealth and sunk in squallid poverty until at last she died a broken-hearted woman. Capt. Coghlan was son of a London merchant of great wealth. He entered the British navy as midshipman and went round the world with the celebrated voyager, Capt. Cook. Disliking the sea, he turned his attention to the bar and then to the church, but finally procured a commission in the army. After the close of the American war he obtained permission to serve in the Russian army,

but domestic misery (1783) led him into, or accelerated, dissipation, until he broke down. A wretched outcast, he became an inmate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and died there in 1807, in his 54th year. His relations, both in England and Wales, were very respectable, and his body was retained in the dead house for eight days in the hope that some one of them would claim and give it decent burial; but the charity of a stranger furnished the means of burial in the hospital grounds. It is said that Capt. Coghlan was one of the handsomest men of his day. Social, convivial and in his charities when he had the means, liberal to a fault. One cause of the difference between him and his wife was political, she sympathizing with the Whigs. A novel called *Margaret Moncreiffe*, founded on this affair was written by C. J. Burdett and published in N. Y. Mr. Burdett was a *protege* of Col. Burr and was educated by him at Capt. Partridge's Military School at Middletown, Conn.

54. Gen. Bertaut was a French Protestant refugee, who fled to England in 1685; thence to America. His son, Rev. John Bartow, who was the first rector of St. Peter's Epis. chh. in Westchester Co., m. Helen Read, a sister of Col. Read, Gov. of New Jersey, and had son Theodosias, who inherited land in New Jersey from his father, and lived in Christ chh. parish, Shrewsbury. Theodosias Bartow m. Anne Stillwell, and had Theodosia, who m. (1) Frederick Prevost, Esq., by whom she had two sons. She m. (2) Col. Burr.—*Bolton's Hist. of Westchester Co.*

55. Judge W. P. Van Ness is called by Dr. Hammond, in his *Political History of New York*, one of the shrewdest and most sagacious men New York ever produced. He afterwards acted as Burr's second in the duel with Hamilton. Cornclius P. Van Ness, who was some time Collector of the port of New York and Governor of Vermont, was his brother. A daughter of Gov. Van Ness m. Judge Roosevelt of New York.

56. William Alston, b. 1757; a cousin of Washington Alston; Capt. under Marion, and Col. in Rev. army planter and large slave holder; state senator, and once elector for President and Vice-President; d. in C. June 26, 1839; m. Rebecca, dau. of Jacob Motte, and had Joseph, who m. Theodosia Burr. Jacob Motte m. 1756, Rebecca Brewton, and d. before the war. Sometime during the war her large mansion was occupied by a British garrison of 150 men under Capt. McPherson, when it was attacked by Marion and Lee in May, 1781. It was decided to burn out the garrison, and Mrs. Motte supplied a fine bow and bundle of arrows for setting fire to the roof. The plan succeeded, the garrison capitulated, and the fire was extinguished with but little damage. She d. 1815 on her plantation on the Santee river. One of her daus. m. Gen. Thomas Pinckney, and another dau. m. his brother, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; both became governors of South Carolina, and Ambassadors to a foreign court. They were sons of Chief Justice Pinckney.

57. Alexander Hamilton, b. on Nevis Island, W. I., Jan. 11, 1757; s. of James, a W. I. merchant, and a gr. s. of Alexander of Ayrshire, Scotland. The wf. of James Hamilton and mother of Alexander, had been previously m. and had obtained a divorce. She d. soon after the b. of Alexander. His father's circumstances being straitened, Alexander was dependent on his wealthier relatives. When 13 yrs of age, he became clerk for Nicholas Cruger, a merchant of St. Croix, but was too ambitious to be satisfied

with such a career, and in 1772 went to N. Y. C. and studied in Columbia Col. In 1774 became Capt. of Artillery. Was at the battle of Long Island, and accompanied Washington (by whom he was appointed his aid de-camp, and private secretary) on his retreat through New Jersey. His personal connection with Washington was severed by the latter in 1781 on account of an act of disrespect, so construed by W., on the part of H., though their friendship continued without abatement. In 1780, he m. Eliza. dau. of Gen. Philip Schuyler. In 1786 elected mem. N. Y. Assembly. In 1787 mem. Fed. Constit. Conv. In 1789 appointed by Washington Sec. of the Treasury; resigned 1795, and practiced law till 1798. In 1798, appointed by Washington, 2d in command of the provisional army with rank of Lieut. Gen. In 1800 resumed practice of law in N. Y. C. His writings were collected and published in 3 vols. in 1810. "In 1804 he was inveigled into a correspandence with Aaron Burr, then V. Pres. of the U. S. S., and his determined political and personal enemy, for the express purpose of bringing about the catastrophe which followed. Hamilton instead of returning Burr's impertinent and unauthorized letter, fell into the snare and challenged him."—*Blake's Biographical Dictionary*.

58. About 200 years ago Kiersted, a Hollander, owned a rough farm on Harlem Heights. From his heirs it passed to a Mr. Corroll. A few years before the revolution Col. Geo Morris, who had been aide-de-camp to Gen. Braddock and an intimate friend of Col. Geo. Washington, bought it. In 1756 Washington and Morris visited N. Y. and were entertained at the house of Mrs. Beverly (Phillipse) Robinson. Her beautiful and accomplished sister, Mary Phillipse was with her at the time; Washington fell in love with Mary and it is said, proposed marriage and was flatly refused. In 1758 she m. Col. Morris. About this time Col. Morris built the mansion which afterwards became the Jumel residence. A part of the land was taken years ago for the High Bridge reservoir and park, the Croton Aqueduct and 10th avenue. Col. Morris, Beverly Robinson and the Phillipses were loyalists, and after the war Col. Morris took his family to England and his property in this country was confiscated. He died in England in 1794, a. 67. His wife died 1825, a. 96. The confiscation did not destroy the rights of the children, and in 1809 Capt. Harry Gage Morris of the Royal Navy, sold his rights to John Jacob Astor for $100,000, who in turn received $500,000 for the property from the State of New York. Confiscated estates had much to do with Astor's early success.

Eliza Bowen was born at sea in 1773, of unknown paternity. The infant was cared for by the Capt. of the vessel until forced by stress of weather into Newport harbor, R. I. She was given to Mrs. Thompson of that place, who brought up the waif and gave her a fine education. She was known as Miss Capet. When about 17 she eloped with Capt. Las Croix and went to N. Y. Of him nothing more is known. In N. Y. society she immediately became a favorite and famous. Old Ben Franklin called her his "fairy queen." Patrick Henry caught fire and so on. At some period before her 2d m. she is said to have had an illegitimate son, who was known as Geo. Washington Bowen, and who claimed an exalted paternity and figured as a claimant for the Jumel property in subsequent law suits.

Stephen Jumel, b. in France; went young to St. Domingo; was there a planter and narrowly escaped the massacre of 1793; went to St. Helena,

thence to N. Y. C. Became a merchant; made money; bought the Morris est. and mansion in 1810; m. Eliza Bowen and in 1815 settled the house and 39 acres on his wife, to be hers forever. Jumel bought other parcels from time to time and eventually owned a very large tract in the upper part of Manhattan Island. They went to France, set up a grand establishment and made a stir in society. Lafayette was her friend. Talleyrand was charmed with her and all the Bourbons were pleased. Napoleon was at St. Helena. By-and-bye, money getting scarce, they returned to N. Y., and Jumel, who seems to have lost his energy, was replaced by Madame, who took hold of business, bought and sold houses and lots and made money rapidly. In May, 1822, Jumel was thrown from his carriage and d. on the 22d. He was a large and very handsome man. He left no children. Ten years afterwards the wid. m. Col. Burr. She d. July 15, 1865, in her 92d year. The Jumel property increased enormously in value and became the object of litigation among a variety of claimants. The case was in the courts for many years and employed at one time and another several of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Quite recently it was settled by a decree of the U. S. Supreme Court.

INVENTORY OF MR. WILLIAM TUTTLE'S ESTATE.

In the original record each article and its appraised value is given separately. Some of the items were not clearly legible. In the copy, in some instances, the sum of several items is given instead of each separately.

	£	s.	d.
1 Ox	6	15	00
4 Steers	16	15	00
4 Cows	16	00	00
Steer and 2 yr. old colt	2	10	00
4 Yearling calves	6	5	00
2 Young calves	1	12	00
3 Wethers	2	5	3
1 Ram, 2 lambs	2	10	00
1 Horse	8	00	00
1 Sow and 8 pigs	2	00	00
2 Hogs more	1	10	00
12½ Acres of land by Mr. Payne's and most 14 acres; 10 acres meadow by Great Neck	83	00	00
5 Acres more of meadow	7	10	00
4 Acres more joining mill dam; 12½ acres	22	10	00
35½ In ye Neck	35	10	00
40 Acres in ye 2d division	13	6	8
6 Acres (abt.) by ye Stoney river	3	00	00
4 Mares and 2 yearling colts	12	00	00
A fowling piece	2	00	00
2 Matchlock guns and a flask and match	2	00	00
Bandoleers	00	5	00
1 Sword, 1 cutlass and —	00	3	5
A powder horn and powder	00	3	00
Shot mould, ladle and bullets; 6 lbs. lead	00	2	00
1 Sword belt	00	2	00
1 Board great pot	00	7	00
1 Chamber pot	00	6	00
2 Porringers	00	4	00
16 lbs. powder; 1.12	1	16	00

	£	s.	d.
Old pewter	00	13	00
5 pair sheets; 1 sheet	6	15	00
3 Table cloths	00	12	00
2 Pillows	00	5	00
7 Napkins	00	9	00
7 Counf. (counterfeit?)	00	16	00
Pillow cases	00	00	00
14 Hand towels	00	12	00
12 Yds. New Holland	00	16	00
5 Sheets	2	5	00
10 Bands and a cap	00	16	00
7 Handkerchiefs	00	7	00
2 Pair gloves	00	5	00
1 Hat	00	10	00
2½ Yards ——.	00	17	6
2 Cloaks	2	00	00
——	3	00	00
3 long coats	2	10	00
A red waistcoat and homespun jacket and 1 hood	1	00	00
3 Pr. breeches and 1 pr. drawers	1	00	00
2 Pr. of stockings	00	7	00
1 Green ——	2	6	00
Feather bed, 42 lbs., and 3 feather bolsters	4	17	00
6 Pillows, weight 33 lbs.	2	4	00
1 Feather bed, wt. 30 lbs., 1 flock bed and cassock, wt. 54 lbs.	2	5	00
2 Bed Ticking	1	00	00
1 Rug, 1 coverlet	3	00	00
1 Small coverlet	00	10	00
9 Yards new cloth	1	16	00
1 Pair hand. (?)	1	12	00
2 Old blankets	00	12	00
3 Blankets	2	00	00
1 Blanket	00	9	00

	£	s.	d.
4 Blankets	00	13	00
2 Coverlets	2	00	00
Curtain and valance	1	00	00
1 Quilt and a matt	00	12	00
1 Bedstead	00	12	00
4 Old bedsteads	1	2	00
2 Closets, 1 contain'g cupbo'd	1	10	00
8 Candlesticks	00	6	00
6 Chairs	00	12	00
1 Little table	00	6	00
1 Long table and firm	1	4	00
1 Great brass kettle 9,036 lbs.	3	10	00
A little kettle, 1 skillet, 1 warming pan	00	6	00
2 Iron skillets and an iror mortar	00	15	00
1 Pair of rails and 1 pair of hand irons	1	3	00
1 Pit and iron rule	00	8	00
2 Iron pots and hanger	1	8	00
1,000 (?) doz. wooden platters, churns and other wooden things	00	12	00
6 lbs. of tallow	00	3	00
1 Doz. Alchemy spoons	00	6	00
Barrels, tops, firkins, etc.	1	10	00
A case with bottles and jugs	00	14	00
A pr. of scales and weights	00	5	00
7 Cushions	00	7	00
Pot ring and gridiron and what belongs to the chimney	1	00	00
Bibles and other books	2	00	00
Old iron and handsaw	00	5	00
3 cow bells and a collar	00	4	00
3 chaines, wt. 15 lbs.	00	12	6
1 Saddle-girt and stirrups	00	10	00
1 Hatchet	00	5	00
1 Cart rope	00	10	00
1 Copper	3	00	00
2 Cross-cut saws, 7 felloes, 4 sickles, 1 hook, 2 collars, 1 share, 2 wedges	2	15	00
2 Barrels cyder	2	8	00
1 Barrel pork	3	10	00
3 Pair woolen cards	00	3	00
House and barn and other housing homestead[59]	110	00	00
9 Acres of land, 4 good plough land	6	12	00
6½ Acres of rye, plowing and seed	3	00	00
4 Acres of oats, plowing and seed	00	19	00
½ Acre of flax	00	4	00
170 lbs. of bacon c 5 43 chs., 1 blass skimmer, 1 smoking pan, 1 woolen and 1 linen wheel	00	8	00
1 Adze and 2 hatchets	00	11	00
Bolts, rings, 1 horsefork and iron bolt	00	8	00
2 horse yokes	00	5	00
1 Iron crow, 7 lbs. nails	00	17	00
Stabbing hoes	00	6	00
1 Wimble cras. and 1 —, 1 branding iron, 1 hook, 10 lbs. rope yarns, etc.	00	10	00
2 Old hoes, 1 spade, 1 mortising axe	00	5	00
14 Bushels of rye	2	16	00
4 Bushels of oats	00	10	00
2 Hogsheads, 7 barrels and tubs and 3 scythes and 3 pitchforks	2	00	00
2 Rakes, 1½ bushels salt	00	7	6
1 Pair cart wheels and 2 yokes	1	10	00
1 Plough, 1 horse plough and whiffletree	1	4	00

59. Adjoining the Market Place, first seat of Yale College, corner Chapel and College sts., an acre and five-eights.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A cart and wheels of iron belonging	1	6	00	15 Bags and winnowing cloth..	00	18	00
2 Naves, hoops and harrows, tooth and bolt of pan handle	1	5	00	1 Silver spoon	00	5	00
				A part of barrel of pork	2	00	00
				6 lbs. worsted yarn	00	9	00
1 Plough share and bolt	00	6	6	31 yards new cloth	5	1	00
35½ Bushels of Indyan corn	5	6	6	1 Sickle mower	00	1	6
				Ox	2	2	5
				Total	£499	8	6

And now Quare, whether of ye above written Inventory we, I hope, I am in providing for ye necessary supply of the family, as pork, bacon, candles, mault, rye, oats, Indian corn and salt, amounting to ye sum of £11 12s. 10d.

Taken, June 1673, by John Harriman and William Bradley.

INVENTORY OF MRS. ELIZABETH TUTTOLL'S EST.

Dec. late of New Haven, taken by us this 3d day of Feb., 1684-5.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Imprimis, her wearing apparel, woolen and silk scraps, hoods, muffs and gloves	7	5	00	2 lbs. Feathers	00	4	00
				2 Mats	00	8	00
				6 Woolen sheets	3	00	00
Feather bed, bolster and pillows	7	10	00	A table chiffonier and form	2	00	00
				Woodenware	00	12	00
				In old barrel	1	10	00
A bed quilt and bed spread, cord, curtain and vallence	10	3	00	Cupboard, scales, weights and measures	00	16	00
				In earthenware	3	6	00
A chest, a box and cupboard	1	7	00	In pewter	3	6	00
				Smoothing iron	00	5	00
A feather bed, bolster and cassock	2	17	4	In brass	5	00	00
				In old brass	00	10	00
A coverlet, blankets, 5 sheets	3	8	00	A skillet and frames	00	14	00
				A frying pan	00	2	6
5 Sheets and pillow cases, napkins, etc.	3	3	6	3 Iron pots	5	5	00
				Iron pots, pot hooks, a pair of shoes, 6 bags	00	14	00
2 Aprons, 2 napkins, 2 handkerchiefs	1	6	00				
				Pair of shoes	00	2	00
In linen	6	00	00				
In ——	6	00	00	Hose, bolts, rings, a sword	00	5	00
Sundries	00	7	00				
A chest and trunks	00	30	00	Links, saddle, cart rope, 2 prs. cards	00	2	00
——	32	00	00				

	£	s.	d.
Feathers, ropes, cow bell and collar, etc.; in books, cradle, a chayne and axe; a plough and share, an axe; in cattle	24	10	00
1 Horse	3	00	00
4 Swine	1	9	00
Sheep	5	17	00
Housing and homestead	120	00	00
The 3d division land, 5½ acres of land at Wm. Payne's	13	10	00
5 Acres of Meadow	50	00	00
A mare and colt	2	10	00
By rights in carts and wheels, old and new	2	6	00
A rug not entered that sister Hord (?) had	1	15	00
Another rug Simon had	00	10	00
The 4 swine prized at	5	9	00
Which Nathaniel saith should not have been in			
Total	£294	7	3

Approved by Moses Mansfield and John Alling, jr.

INDEX

Tuttle Christian Names

Aaron Alfred, 113
Abbie, 44, 46, 66
Abel, 67
Abigail, 36, 37, 41, 50, 55, 56, 58, 63, 72, 109, 112
Addie, 77
Adelaide, 80
Adeline, 46
Adolphus, 63
Alice, 43, 63, 68
Alline, 44
Almeda, 79
Almira, 77, 81
Amanda, 65
Amos, 69, 112
Amy Brooks, 132
Anderson Edward, 130
Andrew, 45, 68, 113, 114
Andrew Hull, 113, 114
Anita Marie, 129
Ann, 36, 46, 50
Anna, 36, 38, 52, 62, 63, 68, 77
Anne, 41, 49
Annis, 66, 67
Anson, 114
Anson Akenside, 114
Armina, 80
Arthur, 63, 66, 81
Asa, 45
Ashel, 69
Austin, 80
Azel, 42

Barnet, 77
Bathsheba, 41
Benedict Marcus, 114
Benjamin, 42, 44, 45, 50, 51, 56, 65, 107
Betsey, 46, 62, 66, 113
Betsey Lodena, 113
Betsy, 42, 69, 77, 114
Betsy Ann, 114
Bradbury, 44
Brett Daniel, 135
Brian Allen, 131
Brooks Morrison, 128
Burr Wilson, 76

Caroline, 77, 80, 81
Carrie, 79
Catherine, 51, 64, 69
Celina, 77
Charles, 43, 44, 51, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 75, 76, 77, 80
Charlotte, 43, 63
Chauncey, 80
Chester, 78, 80
Christopher James, 131
Christopher Stephen, 134
Christopher Zachary, 130
Clara, 68, 77, 114
Clarence, 79, 114
Columbus A., 115
Cornelius, 81
Cyrus, 65

Daniel, 37, 42, 46, 51, 72, 109
David, 37, 45, 46, 107
Deborah, 44
Deliverance, 37
Devlin, 77
Diane Brooks, 128, 135
Dolly, 70
Donald, 64
Dora, 77
Dorothy, 37, 39, 40, 41, 67
Dothar, 77
Dwight, 81

Earl, 77
Ebenezer, 40, 41, 46, 51, 65, 111, 112
Eddie A., 77
Edgar, 63, 76
Edith, 64
Edmund, 112, 113
Edna Pauline, 76
Edward, 50, 51, 69, 130
Edwin, 79, 80

Elijah, 45, 46
Elisha, 41, 50, 78
Eliza, 51
Elizabeth, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 50, 56, 57, 58, 61, 66, 67, 68, 78, 81, 107, 114
Ella, 63, 77, 125, 127, 134
Ella Christian, 125, 127
Ella Margaret, 127, 134
Emeline, 42, 63
Emily, 52, 79
Emma, 66, 114
Emogene, 79
Ephraim, 111, 112, 113
Era Florence, 44
Erasmus, 63
Esther, 42, 44, 46, 56, 80, 112, 114
Eugene Conway, 126, 129
Eunice, 45, 68
Eva, 51
Eveline, 78
Everett, 65

Fletcher, 77
Florella, 42
Frances, 81
Francis, 44
Frank, 62, 77, 80
Franklin, 62, 79, 134
Freddie, 76, 77
Frederick, 79, 80
Freeman, 44, 77

Gaius, 114
George, 44, 62, 63, 64, 66, 78, 80, 81
George Frederick, ix
Georgiana, 52
Gershom, 111
Gilman, 44
Gracie, 44
Gratia, 64

Hannah, 41, 43, 56, 107, 113, 114
Harriet, 51, 52, 62, 77, 79
Harry, 76
Hartwell, 63
Heather Allison, 130
Heather Christian, 134
Helen, 68
Heman, 63
Henry, 36, 37, 62, 66, 68, 79, 80, 81
Herman, 77
Hiland Hall, 76
Hiram, 66, 79
Homer, 63
Homer Robert, 132
Hope, 41, 127
Horace, 44, 77
Horatio, 51, 62, 69
Hulda, 51

Ichabod, 78, 112
Ida, 77, 80
Ina Bell, 66
Ira, 44, 46, 80
Irene, 66
Irving, 65
Isaac, 42, 62
Isabella, 36
Ithiel Battle, 80

Jabez, 56
Jacob, 62
James, 37, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 51, 56, 57, 62, 66, 80, 81, 125, 129
James Brooks, 125, 129
Jane Ann, 80
Jedediah, 67, 76
Jennie, 46
Jeremiah, 78, 79
Jerry Lee, 126, 130, 131
Jesse, 62, 64, 65
Joan, 36, 38
Joanna, 43, 50, 56, 57
Job, 42
Joel, 44
John, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 66, 67, 69, 77, 81, 107, 115, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131
John Beverly, 126, 130
John Brooks, 115, 125, 126, 128
John Howard, 115
John McCutchan, 125, 126, 131
John Robert, 131
Jonathan, 50, 58, 61, 62, 66, 69, 78, 79, 107
Joseph, 42, 45, 50, 51, 52, 56, 63, 107
Josephine, 52
Josephus, 63
Joshua, 37
Josiah, 56, 77

Jothan, 64, 66
Judith, 40, 44, 45
Julia, 81
Julia Matilda, 114
Julius, 79
Justine, 128, 135

Kate, 64
Katie, 63, 64
Katherine, 77
Keeley Danielle, 130
Kesiah, 65
Kevin Bradley, 132
Keziah, 44
Kimberly Karel, 134

Lance Andrew, 135
Lanruy, 65
Laura, 78, 115
Leisa Marie, 128
Leonard, 43, 62, 64
Lester Franklin, 127, 132
Levi, 77
Levina, 46
Libbie A., 79
Lizzie, 63
Loira, 69, 76
Lois, 66
Lorinda, 76
Louisa, 79
Louise, 45, 62
Lovey, 46
Lovina, 81
Lucetta, 62
Lucius, 79, 113, 114, 115
Lucius A., 115
Lucius McCall, 114
Lucy, 42, 61, 66, 79, 80
Lurana, 77
Luther, 66, 80
Lydia, 42, 62, 68
Lyman, 66

Mabel, 44
Marcia, 65
Marcus, 114
Marcus Augustus, 114
Margaret, 61, 114, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133
Margaret Buchanan, 125, 126
Margaret Hope, 133
Margaret Virginia, 126, 132
Margarette, 52
Maria, 51, 64, 77, 79
Marietta, 77
Marilla, 46
Marshall, 80
Martha, 42, 51, 58, 61, 66, 76, 77, 79
Mary, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78, 81, 111, 115, 125, 126, 127, 129, 131, 132
Mary Belle, 127, 133
Mary Elizabeth, 132
Mary Ella, 115
Mary Gaylord, 132
Mary Rachel, 127, 133
Mary Rebecca, 125, 126, 131
Mary Virginia, 129, 132
Matthew, 78
Mehitable, 78, 112
Mercy, 107
Michael, 56
Miles, 77
Milton, 76
Minnie, 66, 80
Morris, 63
Morton, 64
Moses, 43, 112

Nancy, 62, 80, 114
Nancy Caroline, 114
Nathaniel, 37, 56, 61, 77, 107
Nelson, 79
Nicholas, 40, 44
Nicole Leigh, 129
Noel Anderson, 126, 129
Nora, 114
Norman Conrad, 132
Noah, 77, 113

Obadiah, 57
Olive, 65, 66
Orange B., 66
Otis, 63

Patience, 45
Paul, 41, 46
Peter, 63
Phebe, 45, 56, 68
Philander, 76
Philemon, 72, 76

Philetus, 76
Pluma, 46
Polly, 42, 65
Prentice, 64
Preston B., 115
Prudence, 41

Rachel, 111, 125, 127, 128, 133, 135
Rachel Armstrong, 125, 128
Rachel Justine, 128, 135
Ralph, 63
Ranson, 66
Rebecca, 36, 49, 50
Remington, 62
Reuben, 41, 65
Richard, 36, 49, 55, 56
Robert, 42, 114, 115, 125, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134
Robert Gaius, 114
Robert F., 115
Robert Johnston, 128, 134
Robert Morrison, 125, 127
Robert Shea, 129
Romulus Morrison, 114, 115
Rose, 46
Roseanna, 78
Rosetta 65
Rufus, 62
Ruth, 56, 58, 113

Sally, 51, 62, 65
Sampson, 61, 62
Samona, 115
Samuel, 41, 44, 45, 50, 51, 56, 58, 61, 65, 77
Sarah, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, 78, 107, 134
Sarah Brooks, 134
Seth, 76, 77
Sherman, 76
Sheridan, 76
Silas, 41, 67
Simon, 55, 57, 61, 65, 66, 107, 108, 112
Socrates, 69
Sophia, 76, 81
Stacey Lynn, 131
Stephen, 45, 61, 65, 80, 131
Stephen Ashley, 131
Stoughton, 44
Submit, 62
Susan, 62, 67
Susanna, 58, 61, 68
Sydney Leigh, 132
Symon, 36, 55

Tabitha, 41, 50
Thankful, 109, 112, 113
Thomas, 36, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52, 56, 67, 107, 133, 134
Thomas Allen, 133
Thomas Franklin, 134
Timothy, 65, 109, 111, 113, 135
Timothy Forrest, 135
Tobias, 41
Tomlin Hope, 127, 133
Turell, 51, 52

Vicki Leigh, 130
Victoria S., 115
Vina Hall, 76

Warren, 65
Walter, 66, 77
William, 36, 42, 45, 50, 51, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65, 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 114, 115, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132
William Addison, 132
William Anson, 114
William Buchanan, 126, 131
William Christopher, 129
William Glenn, 132
William Littleton, 126, 128
William Lucius, 115
William M. S., 115
William McComb, 125, 127
William Pangman, 114
Willie, 77
Winslow, 51

Zacariah, 50
Zella, 80

Other Surnames

Adkins, 130
Allen, 40, 45
Andersen, 42
Andrews, 114
Angus, 125
Armstrong, 125
Atwater, 111, 112, 113
Ayers, 57

Ball, 80
Baldwin, 63
Bartow, 168
Battle, 78, 80
Beeson, 133
Bell, 107
Benham, 114
Berry, 46
Bigelow, 63
Bill, 36, 46
Bishop, 56, 76, 77
Blakeslee, 77
Bliss, 80
Blood, 65
Bowers, 76
Boyne, 130
Brackett, 40
Bradley, 80
Bradshaw, 51
Brasfield, 132
Bristol, 113, 114
Brooks, 115
Brown, 63, 80, 107
Buchanan, 125
Bulkley, 79
Bullard, 68
Bunker, 41, 45
Burleigh, 44
Burnap, 66
Burnham, 55, 56, 57, 58, 75
Burns, 130
Burr, 159

Cale, 130
Canney, 40
Carter, 36, 50, 56
Caswell, 80
Catt, 126
Chaffee, 65
Chase, 42, 58, 63, 64
Clark, 56
Clarke, 62, 112
Clements, 40
Clemmer, 133
Cleves, 64
Cloutman, 40
Cochran, 62, 114
Cogswell, 55, 56, 57, 61
Colvin, 131
Connor, 77
Coonley, 127
Cotting, 51
Courtney, 114
Cowdin, 78
Craig, 131
Crawford, 76
Crickenbarger, 128
Cromwell, 39
Cummings, 62, 80
Cunningham, 77
Currice, 46
Curtis, 109
Cutt, 56

Dame, 45
Daniel, 126, 128, 129, 130, 135
Daniels, 76
Dater, 77
Davis, 40, 44, 45, 66, 70
DeBell, 132
De La Cotera, 131
Delano, 64
Denning, 55
Dennis, 64
Dibbell, 79
Divoll, 66
Dodge, 75
Donaldson, 41, 43
Doolittle, 109, 111, 114
Dowling, 63
Dresser, 66
Drew, 45, 46
Drinkhouse, 52
Dudley, 76
Dula, 115
Dunning, 114

Eastman, 69
Edgerly, 40

Edgerton, 114
Edwards, 107, 139
Elkins, 44
Ellis, 67
Emerson, 79
English, 76
Evans, 44, 132

Farley, 56, 57
Felch, 63
Felton, 65
Fenn, 35, 80, 113
Fessenden, 68
Fischer, 130
Fletcher, 62
Foss, 45
Foster, 77
Frisbie, 76
Frye, 44
Fultz, 132

Gaines, 79
Gardner, 78
Garrison, 126
Gates, 66
Gaylord, 112, 114, 127
Giddings, 36
Gladhill, 132
Glenn, 133
Glover, 132
Goddard, 58
Gray, 66, 69
Green, 79
Griffin, 62, 68
Grimes, 62
Griswold, 78, 79
Grubb, 51

Hackett, 44
Hadcock, 79
Haford, 36
Hale, 58, 59
Hall, 58
Hallowell, 52
Halsey, 38
Hancock, 134
Hanson, 41, 45
Harrison, 38, 113
Hartless, 126
Hartwell, 62
Harvey, 76
Harwood, 69
Hackell, 65
Hawley, 51
Hazeltine, 65
Heath, 79
Hecock, 77
Henderson, 133
Hickox, 77
Highfill, 134
Hill, 72
Hillier, 51
Hinton, 77
Hitchcock, 113
Holmes, 62
Holt, 65
Holyoke, 49, 50
Hood, 114
Hooker, 142
Hornbarger, 127, 133, 134
Hotchkiss, 77, 111, 112
Howard, 45
Howe, 107, 109
Hubbard, 50
Hull, 111, 113
Humiston, 109, 111
Humphrey, 77
Hunt, 40, 44, 67
Huntington, 78
Hussey, 45

Jackson, 45
Jacobs, 41, 42, 45
Jenkins, 46
Jewett, 75
Johnson, 37, 45, 127
Johnston, 127
Jones, 68
Jordan, 131
Jose, 56
Joyce, 78

Kendall, 63
Keyser, 127
Kimball, 62
King, 37
Kittredge, 63
Knox, 42

Lamb, 79
Landon, 74
Lane, 107

Langdon, 74
Langley, 41, 64
Latta, 134
Law, 66
Lawrence, 36, 38
Laws, 64
Layne, 128
Leathers, 42
Leighton, 41, 66, 67
Livingston, 38
Loan, 132
Low, 62, 63
Lyon, 81
Lyons, 134

Magraugh, 81
Mapes, 37
Marcy, 81
Marriott, 52
Martin, 55
Matthews, 113
May, 80
McAllister, 62
McCall, 113, 114
McCalla, 52
McComb, 115
McCutchan, 125
McManaway, 130
Merrill, 68
Merrow, 43
Meserve, 40, 41, 42, 43
Miller, 63, 126
Miner, 80
Montgomery, 76, 77
Moores, 134
Morrow, 43, 51
Morse, 77
Moss, 112
Munson, 79, 107
Mustoe, 133

Nelson, 68, 69
Newell, 50
Noble, 134
Norton, 79
Nute, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45

O'Neil, 133
Orcutt, 64
Otis, 40

Packard, 57
Pangborn, 111, 112
Pannester, 63
Pantry, 107
Parker, 68
Perkins, 44
Perry, 68
Phillips, 130
Pierce, 51, 62, 79
Pierpont, 142
Pinkham, 40, 45
Pitts, 130
Porter, 67
Powell, 107
Powers, 58
Pratt, 79, 114
Prescott, 58, 59, 60
Preston, 111, 112
Prevost, 168
Pulliam, 126, 128

Rafferty, 129
Raffield, 130
Read, 69
Reddington, 64
Reimer, 131
Rice, 51
Robbins, 66
Roberts, 42, 43, 46
Robertson, 129
Roby, 66
Rockwell, 61
Rogers, 57, 61
Rowe, 109, 111
Royce, 113
Russell, 43
Ryle, 134

Sanborn, 44
Sanders, 114
Sargent, 69
Scammon, 41
Schlater, 127
Scott, 79
Sedgwick, 112
Sellan, 114
Shattuck, 61
Shedd, 62
Sherburne, 55, 73
Sherman, 67
Sherwin, 65

Shirkey, 127
Shoesmith, 130
Simmons, 129, 132, 133
Slauson, 107
Smart, 44
Smiley, 131, 132
Smith, 42, 76, 78, 133
Snell, 42
Southern, 51
Staniels, 44
Staples, 129
Stearns, 44, 63
Steele, 63
Stevens, 44, 114
Stillings, 44
Stokes, 45
Symmes, 37

Tasker, 45
Teague, 42
Tenney, 62
Thayer, 42
Thomas, 69, 112
Thompson, 79, 128, 131
Tibbetts, 39
Tibbles, 80
Tiffany, 62
Tilghman, 135
Tillottson, 58
Timmons, 128
Tolley, 131
Travice, 35
Tucker, 42
Tuckerman, 51
Turell, 50
Turner, 77
Twombly, 41
Tyler, 111

Varney, 41, 45

Wadhams, 111
Wallingford, 40
Ward, 57, 58
Warner, 58, 72, 73, 75, 79
Warren, 61, 62, 70, 79
Washburn, 62
Wells, 37, 107
Wemple, 129
Wentworth, 43
West, 51
Wetmore, 77
Wheeler, 64, 77
Whitcomb, 63
White, 67, 79, 80
Whiting, 81
Whitlock, 131
Wilkinson, 51
Williamson, 36, 135
Winer, 130
Winson, 51
Wishlade, 51
Witham, 52
Wolcott, 77
Wood, 62, 66
Woodbury, 42, 76
Woods, 131
Wright, 80, 133